# Public Libraries

(Except August and September)

June, 1902

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## Library Bureau

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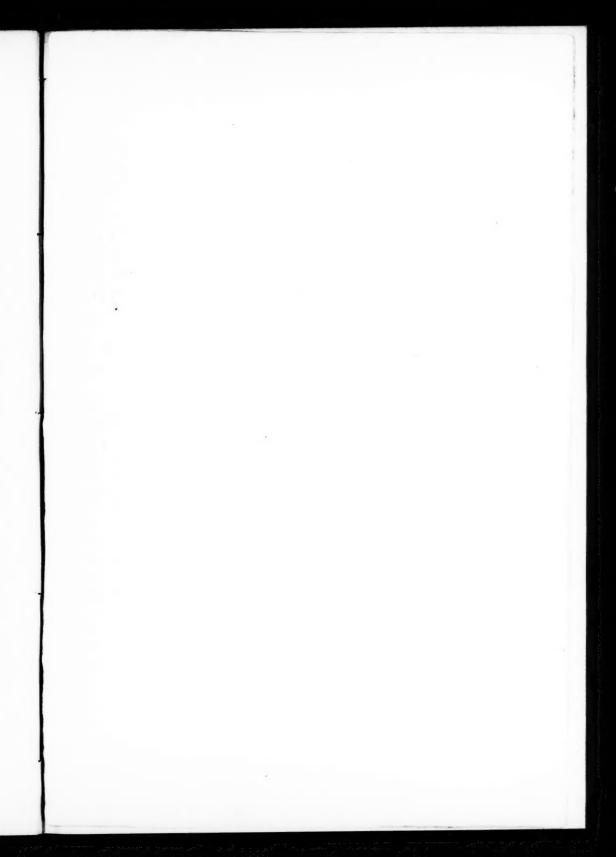
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# Public Libraries

(MONTHLY)

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No. 6

## Living and Dead Books\*

Within the past 30 years the world has been flooded with books. Four years ago an intelligent accountant of books stated that the annual output of books in 13 nations of the world amounted to 77,000 different works. In these statistics Russia, Greece, Spain, Portugal, and the whole of South America, were left out; and it is consequently reasonable to suppose that the total number of different works produced in the world annually is over 100,000. When is added to this the enormous number of pamphlets produced yearly some idea can be gleaned of the problems in selection and storing that confront librarians.

On the accepted esitimate of eight books to a foot of shelving a library needs two and a half miles of shelving for one year's issue of the world's books. There has consequently got to be on the part of all libraries but the very largest a close selection. A library which buys 1000 books a year is probably buying less than 1 per cent of the world's output. Even libraries that can afford money and space to make an addition of 15,000 books yearly have got to make a careful selection or they will find themselves flooded with unavailable material.

And these facts are destined to become yearly more formidable. The low cost of paper compared with that of years ago reduces cost in all branches of illustrating, and the facilities for the production of books tends yearly to make the number of books produced in the world greater and greater. Mere mechanical facility in the production of manuscripts figures as no small tactor in the increased production. An author fairly rapid at dictation can produce 600 pages a week, and I am inclined to think, judging from internal evidence, that many of our modern books are actually turned out at that speed.

There is another interesting phase to this increased production question. It is a very unusual specialist who is able nowadays to keep up with the literature in his own department. Harvard has some good specialists in her various departments and they tell me that they cannot keep up in their own lines. About all they can do is to skim the cream, and often they depend on some one else to do the skimming for them.

As the librarian must select for his library, so the reader must select for his reading. Of course a university has a great advantage over an individual in buying books, in that it has a large force of specialists to make the selection. But one of the results of this mode of selection in a university library is, that it almost invariably results in a onesided library, or, in a special sense, a many-sided library. A symmetrical selection would be possible if that university had always on hand scholars in the various departments competent in making the wisest selection.

In American public libraries selection is based on urgency of demand, from the scholar's point of view; not alto-

An address delivered by Pres. Eliot, of Harvard college, at the Massachusetts Library club, April 24, 1902.

a philanthropist the only way. No completeness is possible in any department, but the principle is unquestionably right, though such selection precludes completeness or systematic development. Librarians must have in mind another process of selection, that

of selecting books in storing.

No library should have any book unless it is kept in an accessible position. But what do we mean by accessibility? The present definition of the word as applied to libraries would appear to mean that a book is accessible when it can be procured in from three to five minutes, and is not accessible when it cannot. In most of the libraries of today this may be possible; but for libraries of the future, if their growth is to be commensurate with the increase in the number of books in the world, it will not be possible. In reality a book should be regarded as accessible that is delivered within 24 hours after being called for. The present demand for instant delivery is unreasonable. No man of science expects to find such a ready furnishing of material in any other field of inquiry. If the botanist wants to investigate the life of a plant he waits patiently while the plant grows, and so through every department of the natural sciences the investigator is willing to spend much time in patiently waiting for conditions favorable to his study. But your bookworm wants his book in three minutes. I don't believe in spending money by the million to gratify this class of readers when you know that it will only meet their expectation for a generation or two at the most.

Of the mode of storing books I would advise their division into two classes, those really in use and those not in use. This classification will, of course, differ in different countries. In the British museum periodicals not called for once in three months are put into the unused class, which I consider a pretty severe definition of a book not in use, and unnecessarily severe in most American libraries. The British museum

gether a good way, but in the view of does not, however, shrink from selection, and proposes to store some of its unused newspaper material in Hampstead, which can be delivered at the museum when called for on 24 hours' notice. Most librarians and bookworms find serious difficulty in believing that any book is ever out of use. I cannot but believe in many libraries there are thousands of books not called for once in a year, such books as treatises, sermons, books on science, that is, books about science, not books of science, books on books, old editions of books of reference contained in revised and newer editions.

> But how to ascertain what books are or are not in use? Records are kept in most delivery rooms of what is called for to read and called for to take out, and I venture to say this record for 10 years will enable the librarian to declare that so many books had not been called for within that period. Those are the books which ought to be eliminated. Open shelves, or the plan of allowing people to go to the shelves themselves, are productive of "browsing," which is not the most nutritious part of feeding. I object to the process of browsing. In most public libraries it is out of the question. In Harvard there are several hundred people who have this privilege, and I believe it is a valued one, but it does not do to trust to the casual display of casually-selected books; the browser will become the victim of casual knowledge. One who truly seeks enlightenment on any particular subject will not browse.

Economical methods of storage are essential; the modern stack appears to be the most approved. The Harvard stack was erected in 1876 by two Boston architects, Wareham and Brunt. It is considered economical, as its passages are narrow; but even with this the report of a committee to investigate the matter brought out the fact that only one-fifth of the building can be occupied by books. Stacks are the best mode now in use, but they cannot be

considered economical.

A library building ought not to be too

frugally made. It ought to be spacious, handsome, inspiring respect and liking in the minds of all who resort to it.

Classification is not consistent with economical storage, which requires the sorting of books by size. Economical storage will not allow vacant spaces at the end of shelves, which every librarian knows must be left when a classified arrangement is made.

Library buildings should be of the plainest possible description, built on cheap ground to save expense. All books must be sorted by size and unclassified, each being given a simple serial number, and, if requisite, they can then be arranged in double rows on the shelves!!! Great economy can be effected in arranging books by size.

Librarians must consider how the cost of a book mounts up as the years go by. It is not fair to take compound interest, but even at simple interest on the original cost of a book, including ordering, receiving, examining, cataloging, and shelving, \$1 must be added.

What provision can be made for the historical scholar with the cheaper form of storage? Studies will have to be provided in which special facilities can be given. There can be no thought of excluding the historical student from the resources of the library, but advantages facilitating the use of books which are alive must be given.

The great object of a library is to feed the youthful mind; to bring the youthful generation abreast of the present state of knowledge in some department or other. Now the use of such a library is very much interfered with if that library is clogged and its catalog clogged by the presence of a mass of books not in use.

Teachers of Harvard tell me they never use the card catalog, in spite of Dewey, State library, Albany, N. Y. the fact that there is a key to the classified arrangement, and in spite of its mechanical convenience and advantages. It is true they have a living catalog at hand, of whom they can inquire, and as it increases it grows harder and kegee.

harder. The use of this classified catalog would be easier and much more useful if 1,000,000 cards were removed.

This is one direction in which I believe the use of a library of living books would be greatly facilitated, and this object is a very great one for the coming generation of scholars. Separation of the dead from live books adds to the value of the library for the young and living scholars.

#### Reading Bulletin

Very often a pamphlet containing a well-made selection of extracts and quotations on reading would be very useful to individual students and to librarians, to give or lend to those whom they were trying to help to improve their methods, or to appreciate more fully the advantages of reading. The New York State library has decided, therefore, to compile such a bulletin for use in libraries of the state, revising and improving it as often as a new edition is required, and supplying at mere cost of manufacture. This will, of course, be equally available for every English-speaking library, and we ask the cooperation of anyone interested in finding the best selections for the first publication, and in improving successive editions, as experience shows more clearly what is best. We propose to include both short and long quotations, giving stimulus to read more and better books. We also wish to include as many practical suggestions as possible which are applicable to the individual reader. In sending suggestions short quotations may be sent in full, others referred to. Printed copies of the bulletin will be sent free to those who assist in its preparation.

Address all suggestions to Melvil

A leader in a well-known industry of the north has recently written to Booker Washington enclosing a check for \$5000. He says he had just read. Up in the person of Mr Koehler. A large from slavery, and for the first time realcard catalog is a hard thing to use, ized the importance of the work at Tus-

#### A New Phase of the Net Price Controversy

"I do not have any very good reason for buying any chips in this game," said the man to the dealer, "but I hate to stand 'round when I may as well be en-

joying myself.'

Like the man at faro, I have little to win or lose in this game of long talk, and if we all keep out of it the matter will adjust itself very nicely; such matters always do; but the letter from the American booksellers' association makes the net-price discussion so interesting that I hate to stand 'round and look on. I refer to the letter in the Publishers' weekly on page 1006 of the number dated April 26, 1902.

The letter is signed by the executive committee of the association referred to, and evidently written by some eastern bookseller; failing that, guess I shall have to guess that it was written by the keeper of a shop in a large city.

I know not what great services booksellers have done for librarians, but I should say that a librarian of today would miss a great part of his education in failing to read this letter to which I refer. I have seen the bookseller squirm, and have heard him talk they are after. when the department stores cut into his business, but this letter is different. When you make a bibliography of social science put it in; it is the bookseller's last stand; he is going into politics.

Do you recollect that genial man whose shop was a delight; who knew all his customers by name and was a bright spot in life? Do you remember just after the candyman faded that you (and I) were glad to be allowed to look in with the older men and to listen to the book talk on Washington st. and Corn-

hill?

He was always the same benign influence, whatever his name or shop, and it was he who told me just what I should do about my binding, and about when there would be another copy of To be sure there was the public library, but who went to the public library? I'd about as soon go to the company's window, pay my gas bill and wait for the receipt. Librarians lived in a cage, a cheap sort of a show with no charge for admission.

Well, all that is changed.

I went to Boston last winter and the bookman is no more. I had read his obituary many times, but I was hardly prepared to find him gone all along the line from Denver to Boston. I can't even guess who wrote the letter.

I found but two librarians who were dead all over; the rest were doing what we seem to be here to do, and they were cheerful. It is a great thing to be a librarian as I think of them-ten or twelve thousand of them, hither and yon! Librarians and libraries are not in cages now. Things are so different as one grows older.

There is the automobile, wireless telegraphy, the new woman and the American booksellers' association—and it is about to go into politics in order to have Mr Dewey removed and to curb the tendencies. I wish that I could entertain the association out west this summer; I suppose that it is big game

Do you know Mr Dewey? He is the busiest man I ever knew, and I suppose that he will always be busy somewhere after the association has him removed from his position in the State library of New York. I suppose that he read

that article and smiled.

The letter is a sneaking insinuation, and if it happened that I disliked Mr Dewey, such malicious slander would make me think well of him. If you wish to know just what wicked (and criminal) things it is possible to write against him, without really writing them—you know the trick, the first reader in politics-just read the letter.

Then there is that old-fashioned whirligig of logic which makes a halfpoint in this net-price controversy, and then another half point which depends Vignola, Le Duc, or whatever we sought. on the negative of an affirmative just I was very fond of him and of his shop. established, and then the letter goes on to bullying, first the publishers and then phy, reference, etc., that cost money, the librarians.

There is only one thing to do: just let 'em alone; they're mad clear through and through and are ready to call names and go into politics. They brag that they pay taxes, and perhaps they do, but I cannot understand what that has to do with the management of a business aside from its very proper place on the ledger. I suppose that it would be hardly sane to advocate that none but taxpayers should have library privileges or library licenses.

No, the library is a bird to be plucked, I grant, but, as Chimmie Fadden might say, the work is too coarse, and we can-

not stand for it.

As I think of it now, that letter reminds me of the introduction which Sam Jones always makes when about to preach a sermon. He says: My Library of the State agricultural college talk is like a freight train; I can hitch on the caboose most anywhere. The caboose of this article amounts to a statement that if Mr Dewey does not quit saying things about the book business, and doing things for libraries in this attempt to get something better than the present net price system, they (the booksellers) will not only try to make the prices higher, but that they will ruin Mr Dewey. They say or intimate or insinuate that they will make a political issue in New York in any, all, either, or one party, and will enlist all the influence of the trade unions, or any other influence handy.

It is a very "sarcastical" letter. It is not funny and it is not dignified. I do not know just what you would call it.

You'll have to read it.

It makes little difference to us in the small colleges and schools, anyway. We shall buy about \$2000 worth of books every year, and manage to keep away from net-price books until the matter is settled. I have sent short notices to our agents and publishers with whom we deal (did it a month ago), stating to them that we should not buy books at the advanced prices, and that we should simply fill in for a year or two with books on bibliogra-

and which we used to think of as beyond our means. Now that we are in this thing we shall buy things which may properly be called equipment.

Somebody in this book business is getting too fat, and if we stay out long enough we shall know who it is.

As for Mr Dewey, I may say in a neighborly way that whenever he loses his job and does not know where to turn, when the executive committee has his official scalp and shakes it before us all as a warning, I know a good, quiet place up on the Cache la Poudre river, where the fishing is good and transportation easy (water is not salt), and there are no committees who froth.

It must be dreadful to be ugly mad

and to put it into print.

JOSEPH F. DANIELS,

Fort Collins, Colo.

P. S.—Librarians never had a better opportunity (and never will have) to build a library of permanent literature. A good article on that matter is due about this time.

In welcoming Andrew Carnegie at the recent Authors' club reception, Prof. Calvin Thomas said: I think that Mr Carnegie's future literary fame will not rest on his major literary efforts, but rather on certain minor writings of his that properly may be called opuscular. I refer to certain small rectangular manuscripts, written, according to rule, only on one side of the paper and with wide margin, and containing nothing original but the signature. In the production of those works he has shown an amazing prodigality. In placing them he has aroused the envy of every member of the craft. These Carnegie opuscules are really the greatest literary works of the age. They have produced millions of books in scores of librariesand they are still steel products, at least, the products of a steel pen.—New York Commercial.

# How Shall the Public Libraries Help the High School?\* John D. Haney, formerly librarian of Play schools, New York City.

Mr Bostwick, formerly of the New York Free circulating library, once told a story of a boy who came to one of the branches of that institution and asked for a book on How to get educated and how to stay so. I take it, it is some such aspect of education that we are considering today. How shall the public libraries assist the high schools so that the student may develop a bent of his own, or may acquire habits of thought or of reading that will enable him to perfect that which the high school has given him—the rudiments of an education.

Before touching upon the practical considerations, it might be well to state, for the information of those that may not be aware of the facts, that the free public libraries have for some years past been supplying the public schools with books from their traveling departments, and transporting and exchanging the same without charge. For this service, so one director told me, the libraries received nothing in return from the city, though, I may frankly say, their offices were always politely, thoroughly, and efficiently performed, notwithstanding the exasperation attendant upon loss and maltreatment of their property.

Three years ago this branch of their systems was extended to playgrounds and vacation schools in the summer time, and to playcenters that are continuous throughout the year. In these latter places there are reading-rooms supplied with books from the New York Free circulating library, and with newspapers and magazines by the board of education. The books are read in the building and out of it, and new ones can be had from day to day on application.

Thus the tendency is to the enlargement and perfection of the scope of the educational influence emanating from the schoolhouse. It is supposed,

with reason, that the public school plant will become a municipal center. Already one school has material for day school, night school, evening lectures, evening games and reading, and baths. Such attractions, in addition to the fine lighting and ventilation of our modern schoolhouses, render them certain to be used in the future, in congested sections anyway, as rallying points of the better elements of the districts. Doubtless the high schools will come to occupy some such position, and if we are to consider our question fully, that view of it must never be lost sight of. The student first, perhaps, but the community a close second.

In the city of Cleveland, where the schools are used as centers of library distribution, there were circulated from the high school, and other school centers, during March, 1900, 870IV. In New York the circulation would, of course, be much more, and the effect proportionately extensive; but in that city the work is controlled by librarians sent from the Cleveland Public library, so that it will be on the subject of librarians that I shall speak first.

In my opinion, the librarian should do nothing but attend to his library, reading-room, and readers. He should not be a teacher, a clerk, nor the Argus of the study hall. He should be a librarian, and that means much. Worst of all, it means that his salary will be too small; but it means, besides, that he should be polite, but as keen as a modern psychological hero; that he should have the exactness of a bookkeeper and the insight of a genuine pedagogue; that his manner should disarm the stubborn and encourage the reluctant, and that he should always be ready to lend a ready and facile hand to the investigating student. For most of these reasons, therefore, I think he had better be a woman.

Well qualified librarians are a necessity. The lack of them will just as surely keep the student away from the library as the presence of the wrong kind of a one kept me away from the library in the city college when I at-

<sup>\*</sup>Read before the High school teachers' association.

tended it as a student, or as it kept me away from the Astor library, to which to this day I go with reluctance. A librarian with a chilling manner is as good a safeguard for your books as a

padlocked door.

If the city does not supply the librarian, as she doubtless will some day, the lending library can most efficiently serve its purpose and ours by supplying the librarian as well as the books. This librarian must know her books thoroughly, and must know the students so well that she can assist them in selecting their fiction as well as their reference books and bibliographies for use in larger libraries. To do this the librarian must often apply to the teacher to find out the nature of the student and his work. This compels the close relation between the various departments and the library—a relation that not only must be not neglected, but must be carefully fostered.

To this librarian the student should be able to go and get at once a list of such books as may supply his needs. In my own school, though, I have nothing whatever to do with the library, save as an interested spectator of some of its wonderful contents; girls come to me for lists of fiction which I endeavor to supply from several collections that I keep on hand, clipped from various sources or procured from the State library school. But such a student never asserts any predilection, nor predicates any necessary property of the volume except that it should be "interesting." The altitude of their fictional exaltation can be obtained by using the altazimuth, Thaddeus of Warsaw, traversing the Wide, wide world, rising through the brisk atmosphere of Ninety-three to the clouds of The Master. The cruel and romantic tales of the Greek mythology best suited the girl who lightened her tasks with an eluci-

the librarian may (I say "may" because icism, such as-You must look up the my own efforts in making suggestive meaning of every word you don't unlists for accessions have been fruitless), derstand. Noblestudent! What a Spar-

hand on accessions to the library. When the Wadleigh high school was in its lusty youth it received a Christmas present of \$500 to spend on books. A child with 5 cents before a bakeshop could hardly have speculated more wild-The money was spent, and in the library there rests-peace to his soul-Hall Caine by the side of Prof. Wyckoff. Books bearing upon school texts were ignored, and classics passed by, for the popular novel and the clever sociological sketch. Even Little women, a book for which I, even as a man, have the very highest respect, and which not all the girls, by any means, have read, was not

even mentioned.

The librarian should give practical talks to the lower classes on the ordinary reference books and means of using them. To most students, for instance, a dictionary is a dictionary, the International and the Standard are the same, except that the latter has colored pictures instead of black and white ones. The diacritical marks are simply hieroglyphic. A logical dictionary, like Roget's Thesaurus, is as closely sealed as the palimpsest of the angel of the backward look-the student can no more find his way in it than he could discover Rosamond in her bower. An etymological dictionary is a snare and a pitfall, that the student avoids as he would a steel trap or a spring gun. A classical dictionary is a dictionary of Latin or of Greek. I have seen intelligent students completely at a loss when asked to use Bartlett's Quotations idea of an index is so novel and, apparently, so difficult, that the discovery of the author of a given quotation is as little likely to happen as a divine revela-

The librarian could, if she were shrewd, give most valuable advice on how to read books. Students, if asked about this, tell you what they have come dation of The manly art of self-defense. to regard as the proper thing to say on In addition to analyzing character, such occasions, in order to disarm critthe librarian may exert a restraining tan body! What a Christian mind! But

does he himself follow that practice? the books to the school and have the Certainly not. It was for show, that principle, not for use, else chapels had been churches and poor men's cottages ing library, making the student responprinces' palaces—all of which would have been very disturbing. Such unimpeachable doctrine can be obtained from the editorial column of the New York Journal, that paragon of culture and polite expression; only there, the advice as culled by one girl proposed that the reading be begun at eight o'clock in the evening. The curtain rose at eight sharp, and fell upon a hushed audience at nine precisely.

This phenomenal librarian has other tasks too. She must inculcate proper strives to get a new book when textbooks are given out, and the office of distribution is looked upon as rather a favorable berth, as the distributor always reserves a presentation copy for herself. But the first task of those same fortunate students when they are told to open their books, is to break the back of their helpless friend and cast him, a hopeless paralytic, on the glue-pots of subsequent generations.

of librarian because I deem it of transcendent importance. The next topic should be the number and kind of books lent, and the responsibility for

The opinion of those able to judge best, seems to be that if the library is to assist class work, the multiple volume scheme is the best. By this, a sent to the school, and all the members a week or more. No library possesses the enormous number of the same book is better than the diversified volume arrangement, whereby each student, or each group of students, reads a different book. Personally I have had no success in lending these borrowed books with furnishing books. It must furnish from my own desk. Though referred to often enough, they were simply ignored by the class.

circulation marked and checked, as it is in the various branches of the leadsible for loss. If a class is referred to a title like, She stoops to conquer, the resources of the libraries are speedily exhausted, and many students come back saying, with disgust, that the book is out and never coming back. Occasionally recourse is had to Cassell's National library. Where the book is on the board's list, as in the Idylls of the king, enough copies may be kept in the classroom to distribute to a section for

home reading. If, then, the library cannot furnish care of books. Nearly every student the multiple copies, the books that it can furnish in the way of fiction should be for school use and not for class use. The library owned by the school, it seems to me, should not go at first too deeply into fiction lest space needed by important works of reference be thereby taken up. In regard to the department of English, it must not be forgotten that the student is kept fairly busy reading the compulsory texts. When I went to school my in-I have expanded thus on the subject structor was satisfied if I could tell 17or 27, I forget which, though the magic number was there somehow-"points" about Carlyle. Whether I read Carlyle was a matter of indifference to him. But nowadays the student reads Carlyle and has a text given to him to devour. The library will be chiefly useful in supplying other appropriate works of the same author, or in telling about number of volumes of one title are the writer or his times. I think the conscientious student has little time of one section, or class, read them for to read for pleasure anyway, and we should not be so infatuated with our library plan as to use the library as a that this scheme would involve, but it kind of Papin's digester to make the student extract nutriment from what is otherwise unpalatable, in the rarefied atmosphere of the higher culture.

Nor should the library be satisfied what is of equal importance, pictures. Some day when the high schools are properly housed, and rooms, like the It is better to have the libraries send Bryson library of the Teachers' college,

are given over to the student for his rooms, often inaccessible, books that work and his inspiration, I look to see not only the books of the public library, or libraries, lining the walls, but also their pictures. Such a room would be a revelation to thousands of students who would feel the effects of elegance, refinement, and beauty. Instead of their own bare and hard-featured walls, awkward chairs and poor light, they might experience for an hour each day—and with how much profit who shall saythe subtle exhilaration of the grandeur ought to have. that was Greece and the glory that was Rome.

## Department Libraries

It is common for people to forget that the shield has two sides, and to approach this question from the standpoint of the college professor, forgetting the librarian, or from the standpoint of the librarian, forgetting the professor. The vexing question will never be settled satisfactorily to both sides except in one of two ways. The most obvious and expensiv is to give the university library all the books, and to duplicate as many as each professor wishes in his seminar room or his private study. Both wants will then be met.

The other and, in most cases, the better solution, is to locate the university library like the hub of a wheel, at the center of a great building, putting the general reference books needed by all departments at the hub, and surrounding it by the various subjects, workeducation were on the spoke running due north, the education-seminar and the education professor's study should be still north of the library, in this way radiating from a common center. The same set of books would answer both purposes-for general university ing approacht from the north, or cirlibraries about the campus in the various buildings is apt to impoverish the and consideration. central collection by locking up in

should be available in the great central university library. Besides this, many books are claimd by two or three, or sometimes a dozen, different professors as belonging in as many different department libraries. Doubtless every one of them is right. In the nature of things a man who works on broad lines and wants a good library will include many books in his department which some of his colleagues want equally and

It is absurd for the librarian, in his zeal for a complete library, to insist that a professor, perhaps a block or more away, must come to the central library every time he wishes to consult certain much used books. No sane man will question that these books should be at hand as a part of the working laboratory, paid for, very likely, from a department appropriation. But the librarian naturally and justly wishes to buy all the books, as he ought to be able to buy them better and cheaper than anyone else, and he wishes them on his catalog as part of his grand total, and then he feels that they are a part of his library, and often begrudges sending as many to the professor's study or classroom as seem needed by the people concernd. Unless there are ample funds to buy duplicates, there must be mutual concessions. I have known many a professor who seemed to have only the interest of getting every book possible into his territory and keeping it there ing out like the spokes of a wheel. If indefinitly, regardless of how much it might be needed by others. The final decision must always rest with the trusttees who grant the money. If they believe the interest of the university is better servd by giving an extra \$1000 to some professor to buy books as part of his working tools, the central library use being approacht from the south, or will have to be content. I have never center, for special department use be- seen any satisfactory solution of the difficulty, unless it be calld a solution to cumference. My own observation is, recognize that two conflicting interests that an effort to distribute department each have strong claims, and that the only way out is thru mutual concessions

MELVIL DEWEY.

#### The Book Market\*

Publishers have put on to the market books which five years ago would have seen nothing but the waste-paper bin. These books have been advertised in methods characteristic of a commercial age and detrimental to the increase of culture and refinement. Authors seem to be writing and publishers publishing for the sole purpose of making money. Instead of being influential for education they are agencies for illiteracy. The library must stand for education, and the result of education should be refinement and culture. The literature of power and the literature of information have their place in the library, one as much as the other, but the literature of weakness has no place there. A work that is written in poor language or in slipshod style, or which tends to increase feelings of discontent or morbidness, has no place in a tax-supported library. It is impossible for any librarian to do the necessary technical and clerical work of a library and to have acquaintance with the books published. He must form his estimates from other sources, and especially from the literary reviews which are most untrustworthy. Libraries have endeavored to keep out the literature of weakness and to put in the literature of power. As a result people having mental dyspepsia, and craving more and worse novels, have not been and have taken nothing. The bookstores have sold many books during the past year, but the greater part of their to the literature of weakness, books that no one will read one year from now. If people wish these books they should buy them, and not expect the libraries to provide them.

There has grown up a commercial house with a large capital, called the Booklovers' library; its only purpose is to make money. It has many branches, and charges rates which no one would ever pay to any other subscription li-

brary. A magazine charges about \$200 a page for advertisements and the Booklovers' library takes 20 pages at a time in 10 magazines. It is a great commercial institution created by the demands of a people. It has caused the circulation to fall in many libraries, but librarians have welcomed it, and advised their patrons to join it, as it is the only library where persons may legitimately borrow any and all books; but there are people who say they cannot get what they wish even from the Booklovers' library.

#### Public Libraries and the Popular Novel

At a reception given to him by the Authors' club of New York, the other evening, Mr Carnegie discussed in an informal way the deluge of fiction, and expressed the opinion that it might be an act of wisdom on the part of the public libraries if a rule were established to purchase no book of fiction that was not a year old. The purchase of current fiction had become a serious problem, he said, on account of the great outlay of money involved, and steps ought to be taken to check it.

So far as the legitimate purposes of the library are concerned, they would all be served by the purchase of fiction only after it has withstood the test of a year's criticism. All the ephemeral able to obtain them from the libraries novels would have faded out of existence by that time. A few that possessed slightly more substance might still exist; but the demand would be sales have been from books belonging small, and to supply it would require no great sacrifice of the pecuniary resources of the library. The works of fiction that had a real or a possibly literary merit would survive, and would be entitled to a place on the shelves.

> No code of cataloging could be adopted in all points by everyone, because the libraries for study and the libraries for reading have different objects, and those which combine the two do so in different proportions.

<sup>\*</sup>Extract from report of Westfield (Mass.) Athenæum library for 1901.

#### Card Catalog Guides

There is no royal road to learning, but the card system affords a quick and satisfactory way to obtain accurate information of all kinds, or it will point out sources where required information may at once be found.

Even in a card list or catalog, however, information would be hard to find were it not for the projecting cards, or pointers, which stand a half a centimeter above the tops of the cards, and

are known as guides.

These guide cards, which are an essential accessory of the card system, are made of special bristol board of great durability, which will not split. They are cut in different styles to show one-fifth, one-third, or one-half the length of the cards above which they project. On the projections specific headings are written or printed, which point, or guide, to the entries or references indicated.

not obscure the view of another in a

card list or catalog.

in a card list or catalog of any kind, not only increases its value as a whole enormously, but saves it from unnecessary wear and tear and prolongs its usefulness.

But these guides must be judiciously inserted. Willard Austen says of them in his admirable article, Card catalogs; suggestions for making them usable: In their use is a good opportunity to make the catalog easy to consult—too many are a source of confusion-too few compel the picking over of too many cards to find the one sought for.

When the said catalog or list has not proved as helpful as it should be, it would appear that a want of knowledge of the alphabet, and a need of properly written, judiciously inserted guides, as well as outside labels on the card trays indicative of the extent of their contents, are to a great extent the reasons, and where these indispensable requisites exist they mitigate, if not entirely obviate, all difficulties in consultation.

Misuse of guide cards is frequent, thus instead of finding guides placed in front of the card entries to which they relate, and which they are intended to locate, they are sometimes placed behind the cards, or guides are inserted for each name or entry! Then, there are persons so wedded to the old order of blank book index abbreviations they cannot be brought to see, that whereas the blank book index combinations presumably provided for a possible list of names, the card list, consisting of actual names or entries, only requires sufficient judiciously placed guides to make it more valuable. The point is that in one case fictitious guides are prepared, quite unnecessarily, for possible emergencies; in the other, guides are made out for actually existing exigencies, a much more practical and economical way.

Cards are not written to conform to These guides are so cut that one does guides, but guides are made out and inserted to conform with the cards.

Combinations of letters that have no Every guide card judiciously inserted meaning other than to indicate where a change takes place are well-nigh useless as guides to contents, and have the same discouraging effect (on readers in libraries) because of their meaninglessness; on the other hand, if guides have intelligible words written on them they make the catalog or list seem simple, and frequently, as in the case of outside tray labels, direct at once to the very word or entry looked for-so says Mr Willard Austen, L. Jl. vol. 23, 656, 1898.

> When a card list has got beyond the scope of the A to Z guides, or printed alphabetical subdivisions, blank guides can be obtained on which the requisite headings should be written in a clear library hand, and here, as well as in card writing, only the best blue black record inks should be used, as coal black or analine inks tend to destroy the surface of the guide cards, causing the ink to spread and blurr.

> Printed headings on guides are far better than even good handwriting, and the small extra cost of printing is more than justified where the list is large, or

of importance. The cost of printing is only 2 cents per guide card, but the gain

in legibility is incomparable.

Copy sent for printed guides should be arranged in the manuscript according to the style of guide selected, that is, if half guides are chosen copy should read alphabetically, or in whatever sequence desired, in two columns across the page; this will insure the headings being printed in the order in which the guides are to be inserted in the card list. The evolution of guide cards is as interesting almost as that of the card system itself. A brief résumé has been published in L. notes, vol. 1, 86-7, 40-42. Wooden blocks were first used, but took up too much space, so metal or zinc guides were substituted, which were lettered with platinic chloride. These were recommended by the A. L. A. cooperative committee at that time. Brass guides were used sometimes for main divisions, lettered with chemicals, and these were varnished with a solution of shellac in alcohol, to prevent tarnish.

Sometimes printed headings were pasted on the bent tops of zinc guides, or else the lettering was done directly

on the metal.

The Library Bureau furnishes celluloid bristol guide cards printed to order. Over the projecting printed headings celluloid is mounted both back and front, thereby strengthening and increasing their durability and keeping them permanently clean. These celluloid guides are eminently satisfactory, and the addition of celluloid adds but slightly to the cost, which in comparison to the gain effected is infinitesimal.

Time is saved by the proper use of guide cards; any entry can be found almost instantaneously by simply running the eye down the rows of guides to the required entry indicated by the guide.

A card list that is not properly guided, and kept constantly up to date in this respect, is only doing half the work it can do if this most essential part of its composition is attended to correctly and efficiently.

M. S. R. James.

## What People Read.

John Cotton Dana, librarian of the Newark (N. J.) Public library, furnishes through the columns of World's work some very instructive and entertaining facts and figures on What people read. In the past few years the notion has been quite common that all the world was reading popular novels, and that newspapers and periodicals were losing their hold on the reading public. Mr Dana shows the absolute falsity of this notion. He demonstrates that popular novels, or any other books, form but a very small part of the reading matter of the people. He estimates that in a single year the number of copies of new books issued and sold is perhaps 10,000,000. The number of copies of daily, weekly, and monthly periodicals published in the United States in a year is given as follows: dailies, 2,865,466,-000; weeklies, 1,208,190,000; monthlies, 263,452,000; total, 4,337,108,000 copies.

For purposes of comparison Mr Dana has reduced the contents of these newspapers and other periodicals to volumes of the size of David Harum, and finds that the 4,337,108,coo periodicals are equal in the amount of reading matter to 2,000,000,000 copies of David Harum. When the relation of 2,000,000,000 to 10,000,000 is considered the disproportion of book circulation to that of newspaper and periodicals is strikingly

shown.

Continuing, Mr Dana analyzes the newspaper and periodical matter.

"Davi	Copies of id Harum."
Political and governmental matters	352,200,000
Criminal, sensational and trivial	287,400,000
Intellectual, scientific and religious	248,200,000
Personal and social	572,800,000
Business	539 400,000
Total2	,000,000,000

Mr Dana's study of the question discloses the following percentages, no account being taken of the advertising columns:

News of business matters26.9
Personal and local (including society)28.6
Scientific and religious and intellectual12.5
Politics and government
Crimes, sensations, and minor items14.3

#### The Library Section of N. E. A.

The Library section of the N. E. A. will meet in the reading-room of the University library in Minneapolis, July 10-11, 1902. The Minnesota State library association will meet at the same time, having its meetings in the mornings and evenings of those days, the afternoons of which will be occupied by the national meetings.

The local committee, of which Miss Countryman is chairman, has arranged details for both meetings in a way that promises a pleasant and profitable meeting. The program is as follows:

#### Library department of N. E. A.

Sessions in reading-room of the University library James H. Canfield, New York, N. Y., president. Reuben Post Halleck, Louisville, Ky., Vicepresident.

Mary Eileen Ahern, Chicago, Ill., secretary.
Thursday afternoon, July 10

I Address of welcome—Dr W. W. Folwell, librarian of University of Minnesota.

2 The Library as an education—W. A. Millis, superintendent of schools, Crawfordsville, Ind.

3 Libraries and schools; a double faced question - Emma J. Fordyce, teacher of literature, high school, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

4 Greeting from the American Library Association—Anderson H. Hopkins, John Crerar library, Chicago, Ill.

## Friday afternoon, July 11

I What may the school properly demand from the library?—J. M. Greenwood, superintendent of schools, Kansas City, Mo.

2 School libraries in the rural districts—Agnes Robertson, superintendent of schools, Cherokee, Iowa.

#### Minnesota State library association Thursday, July 10

2 p. m. Library section of N. E. A., first session.

8 p. m. Reception at Minneapolis Public library.

#### Friday, July 11

9 a. m. General session of Minnesota Library association, with papers of special interest to trustees on library training, books, and publishers, and library legislation in Minnesota.

2 p. m. Library section of N. E. A., second session.

5 p. m. Excursion and supper.

#### Saturday, July 12

9 a. m. Business meeting, reports of committees, and round table of practical work, conducted by Miss Countryman of the Minneapolis Public library.

#### Library Architecture and Trustees

What you say in your leading editorial in Public LIBRARIES for March regarding information for trustees is quite to the point. I have always felt that trustees should be in touch with modern library architecture and methods. At Newark the trustees visited the libraries of the country before planning the building, and in Brooklyn the same course is being pursued, the committee having visited Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Buffalo, Providence and Boston for the purpose of getting such information. The result is entirely satisfactory from every point of view, and I strongly recommend such a course to anyone contemplating build-

#### The Consolidation of Brooklyn Libraries

With regard to the Library consolidation bill I feel that the form is the best possible, and one which will give the greatest benefit to the citizens of Brooklyn. It takes the matter entirely out of politics and places the board on a firm and permanent basis. It is a practical rather than a theoretical question. As a Democrat I might be opposed to the self-perpetuating feature; as a librarian I am heartily in tayor of it because it enables us to do so much more for the city. The contract can safeguard the city in every possible way so that there is no danger to any party or sect. The proposition carries with it a gift to the value of \$750,000, and when it is ascertained, as was the case here, that a majority of trustees and librarians in other cities feel that the greatest good comes from permanent boards, there was no question in the minds of a large majority of the Public library board that the offer should be accepted. The trustees of the old library felt that they could not make the offer unless the old property holders were assured that a safe policy would be pursued by the new board. If the contract is approved by the Board of estimate I am sure we shall have in Brooklyn one of the best library systems in the country.

FRANK P. HILL.

## Public Libraries

Library Bureau	-	-	-	-	-	Publishers
M. E. AHERN		-	•	-	-	- Editor
Subscription -						\$1 a year
Five copies to on	e lib	rary				\$4 a year
Single number		-				20 cents

PUBLIC LIBRARIES does not appear in August or September, and 10 numbers constitute a volume.

EVERYONE has been interested in the discussion which, up to very recently, has been carried on in book circles in a very courteous, reasonable, and seemingly sincere way as to the proper adjustment of prices between publishers and booksellers on one hand and librarians on the other. But the very intemperate, and, to put it mildly, discourteous utterance of the Booksellers' association in the Publishers' weekly of April 26, shocks the fairminded with the spirit which actuates that associa-There is in it the bludgeon method, which ought not to be countenanced by those who stand for justice, while at the same time it puts the whole discussion on a low plane where satisfaction can never be reached.

As Mr Daniels remarks in another place, the matter will finally be adjusted, and finally it will be adjusted fairly. This is sure. Would it not be better in the meantime to treat it as it deserves, saying what needs to be said to throw light on the subject, giving both sides a chance to air their views, speaking courteously of all concerned, using fair means and no threats on either side? The booksellers need to remember that the middleman in every line of producin days gone by; that the manufacturer commercial tendency of the day cananother business. There is a place for lists those recommended for a school lithe bookseller, but he can hold it only brary, a town library, and a good work-

ing in unseemly language with those who question the necessity of his presence, nor by beseeching or demanding of the publishers that he be upheld in

the place he has taken.

Libraries have room to complain in the attitude, first of the publishers and then of the booksellers; but these matters cannot be adjusted by force, nor would they stay adjusted longer than the force was exerted, and, besides, higher and better things demand their time and energy.

Booksellers need more help and stability from the publishers, and cooperation from libraries, but the methods employed in the article of April 26 will not and should not bring it.

The brunt of the whole matter lies largely in the hands of the publishers. Without going into the merits or demerits of the situation, the time seems to have come that will bring the needed action as to prices and treatment of all concerned in a way to bring order out of chaos and harmony out of discord.

THE literature of American history, edited by J. N. Larned for the A L. A., will make its appearance in time for the Magnolia meeting from the press of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. This guide has been long delayed, but it has been well worth waiting for. In its preparation, Mr Larned enlisted 40 specialists from Harvard, Yale, Chicago, Princeton, Columbia, and other great universities, as also veteran critics from the chief journals of America. Each man chose the works within his own field, and has said about each of them a helpful word of description and appraisal. tion is not so numerous as he has been Canada has a most valuable department, edited mainly by William Mcin every line is, after all, more concerned Lennan of Montreal; Central and South with the consumer of his product than America are treated with the same abilwith the handler of his goods. The ity by G. P. Winship of Providence. An appendix by Prof. E. Channing of not be scared away from the booksell- Harvard will be the best labor-saver in ers' business by loud talk or threats, the whole volume. Here from the 4000 any more than it has been from many titles of the book are selected in three by filling it acceptably, not by quarrel- ing library. Without such an aid as this

the ordinary reader, student, or buyer for a library, might well be embarrassed by the riches heaped together by Mr Larned.

THE new step taken by the Illinois Library association, in incorporating with a view to taking up the work of a library commission, will be watched with interest. The peculiar conditions existing in Illinois make the appointment of a commission a very uncertain thing, both as to fact and efficiency. There seems no reason why the Library association under this arrangement should not proceed to extend the work as seems best for the needs of the state. The direction of affairs will be in the hands of those thoroughly conversant with the library needs, and prepared to direct them in a way that will bring the best results in the work. Everyone interested in libraries in Illinois should join hands with the association to bring about a state of progress all along the line that will help forward the work to the satisfaction of all concerned.

A MOST attractive bulletin is the notice of the Training school for children's librarians of the Carnegie library, Pittsburg. It is illustrated with pictures of the children's rooms in the various branches, and in the outline of the course one gets a good idea of the work that is done in them. It is a cause of satisfaction to see how much systematic, reasonable work for children is being done in training librarians to attend to their needs in the library.

The primary teacher has long held an important place in the field of school teaching, gained from special preparation to do well their special work. The children's librarian is coming to occupy a similar place in library work mainly through the same cause. It all bespeaks a better day for the children and for librarianship, for a betterment of a part adds strength to the whole.

Another meeting of the A. L. A. is at hand with all its possibilities for a sees some new step taken, which in the interesting matter.

light of past experience seems timely and fitting, and in the course of the year that follows, the libraries one by one fall in with the ideas developed from it, and are steadily and surely reaching on to a high destiny—a useful place in the education of the people.

No library that can possibly afford it should fail to send its librarian, and allow time for as many of the assistants to go as can be spared from the work. Trustees, too, will be more interested, and, consequently, more helpful if they come within the influence of the library spirit, always so abundant and so manifest at an A. L. A. meeting.

ONE of the forms of library extension which strongly appeals to one's admiration is the Canadian Reading camp movement. For reasons peculiar to the situation in the lumber camps, traveling libraries do not seem expedient. It is the purpose, therefore, to establish permanent reading camps throughout the lumber regions. The idea has been well received by the employers, and many have already aided to the extent of building and supporting a reading-room for the men. The second annual report of the library extension in Ontario reading camps and club homes, prepared by Rev. Alfred Fitzpatrick, gives most interesting information and incidents concerning the movement. A number of letters in the report from employer, employé, and others interested, speak in unqualified praise of the work and its effects.

THE fourth annual report of the Worcester (Mass.) Law library is of special value to librarians generally, because of the valuable material on binding which it contains in the report on that subject. Dr Wire, who prepared the report, is an authority on the subject of bindings, and his report gives much information as to the best material and methods for bindings.

THE proceedings of various library forward movement and an advanced associations this month occupy much stand in library work. Each meeting space, but furnish much valuable and

#### Bibliography of American Botany

A subject classification for botanical literature arranged after the Dewey system for the A. A. A. S. committee by J. W. Blankinship

Edited by A. B. Seymour, secretary of the com-mittee

This subject classification of botanical literature was adopted by the bibliography committee and reported to the Botanical section, A. A. A. S., at the Boston meeting, 1898.

To use this with the Dewey system in a general library, it is necessary merely to prefix the Dewey number for botany.

It can be extended more minutely if desired, or restricted by omitting minor divisions and arranging authors alphabetically under major divisions:

- o General.
- I Descriptive or structural botany.
- Philosophical botany (taxonomy).
- Systematic botany. 3
- 4 Histology.
- Physiology. 5 Physiolo 6 Ecology.
- 7 Economic botany.
- 8 Ethnobotany.
- 9 Palæobotany.

#### o General

- 0.0 Glossology and terminology.
- oo Compends, text-books, treatises, collected works.
  - ooi Popular works.
  - 002 Lectures and addresses.
- or Methods and apparatus. Botanical drawing and illustration.
- 02 Works of reference.
  - Bibliography, indexes, directories, dictionaries, encyclopedias.
- 03 Serials, societies, meetings.

Note.—The subheads, 0-3 above and 9 below, occur necessarily under each of the main heads, 1-9, and are hereafter omitted with their numbers.

- 04 History
- of Biography (by subjects). of Travel and exploration.
- o7 Curiosæ.
- o8 Botanical museums.
- og Catalogs of books and materials.

#### 1 Descriptive or structural botany

- 14 Organography with morphology.
  - 141 Root.
    - 142 Stem with buds and branches.
  - 143 Leaf.
    - 1431 Phyllotaxy.
    - 144 Inflorescence or anthotaxy.
  - 145 Flower.
  - 146 Fruit.
    - 1461 Seeds, spores, etc.

- 147 Special types.
  - Arrange as under 353, using numbers 1471 and 1472 with subdivisions.
- 15 Seedlings. 16 Teratology. Monstrosities.

#### 2 Philosophical botany (taxonomy)

- 24 Theory of evolution.
  - 241 Factors of evolution.
    - 2411 Natural selection.
- 242 Heredity. 25 Individuals.
- 26 Species, races, varieties, forms.
- 261 Hybrids and intergrades. Genera, orders, classes, tribes, etc.
- 28 Variation.
  - 281 Phytometry.
  - 282 Sports (theoretically).

#### 3 Systematic botany

- 34 Phytography and nomenclature.
- 35 Classification.
  - 351 Exsiccati and herbaria (by classes and orders). Collection and preservation.
  - 352 Local floras (with descriptions. Mere lists under 661).
  - 353 Monographs.
    - Note.—Each of the following divisions may be divided into, (1) Local lists (by countries), also under 661, and (2) Special monographs, including new species (by classes and or-ders); (3) Morphology and development, physiology, histology, bibliography (of spe-cial classes, orders, etc.), same as 147,47, 57.

# 3531 Thallophyta. 35311 Fungi.

- - Ascomycetes. Basidiomycetes.
  - Fungi imperfecti.
  - Myxobacteriaceæ.
  - Myxomycetes.
  - Phycomycetes.

  - Uredineæ.
- Ustilagineæ.
- 35312 Lichenes.
- 35313 Algæ. Cyanophyceæ. Chlorophyceæ.

  - Phaeophyceæ.
- Rhodophyceæ.
- 35314 Characeæ.
- 3532 Bryophyta.
- 3533 Pteridophyta.
- 3534 Spermatophyta.
- 36 Botanic gardens and arboretums.

#### 4 Histology

- 44 Microscopy. 441 Microtechnique.
  - 442 Microchemistry
  - 443 Microphotography.
- 45 Cytology. 451 Cell wall.
- 452 Cell-contents.
  46 Tissues with organogeny.
  - 460 Classification.
  - 461 Embryology.
  - 462 Fruit.

463 Flower.

464 Leaf. 465 Stem. 466 Root.

47 Special types.

Arrange as under 353, using numbers 471 and 472 with subdivisions.

#### 5 Physiology

54 Physical properties of plants.

541 Absorption. 542 Diffusion and osmosis,

543 Water-transfer.

5431 Transpiration. 55 Vital functions.

551 Germination. 552 Nutrition.

5521 Food constituents. 553 Growth.

5531 Assimilation or photo-synthesis. 55311 Diffusion of gases.

55312 Respiration. 5532 Metastasis or metabolism. 55321 Organic products. 55322 (Chemical studies).

5533 Repair of injuries. 554 Movement.

5541 Geotropism, Heliotropism, etc. 542 Irritability.

555 Reproduction (see also 642). 5551 Fertilization, Pollination.

5552 Alternation of generation, etc. 556 Vitality of 5561 Seeds.

5562 Plants. 57 Special types.

Arrange as under 353, using the numbers 571 and 572 with subdivisions.

#### 6 Ecology

64 Adaptation to

641 Environment. 6411 Inorganic factors.

Atmosphere. Light. Temperature. Moisture.

Water. Aquatic plants.

Soil.

6412 Organic Factors.
Plants and animals.

Epiphytes, saprophytes, symbiosis, climbing plants, insectivorous plants, etc.

6413 Plant communities. 64131 Classes.

64132 Local (by regions).

642 Reproduction. 6421 Floral modification.

6422 Floral coloration. 643 Distribution.

6431 Dissemination. 6432 Locomotion.

65 Phænology. Geographical distribution. 661 Floras, list.

#### 7 Economic botany

74 Cultivation.

741 Agriculture. 7411 Water.

74111 Irrigation. 74112 Drainage. 7412 Soils.

Manures and fertilizers.

Nitrification.

7413 Tillage.

74131 Protection from frost and freezing.

7414 Seeds and seed tests.

7415 Weeds. 7416 Phytopathology, plant diseases. 74161 Fungi, fungicides. 74162 Insects, galls.

742 Horticulture. 7421 Orchards.

7422 Vegetable gardens.

7423 Floriculture and arboriculture (ornamental). 74231 Landscape gardening.

742311 Parks.

743 Forestry.

Forest preservation. Arboriculture (forest).

75 Collection and preservation.

Harvesting. 76 Utilities.

761 Food and food-adjuncts of man.

7611 Condiments.

7612 Drinks.

7613 Stimulants and narcotics. 762 Food for domestic animals.

7621 Pasturage. 7622 Hay, fodder, etc.

7623 For silkworms. 7624 Honey plants.

763 Shelter and protection. 7631 Fibers.

7632 Lumber. 7633 Fuel.

764 Arts and manufactures. 7641 Tans and dyes.

7642 Gums, balsams, resins, oils, and starches.

7643 Paper.

7644 Cork. 7645 Perfumes.

765 Medicine and pharmacy.

7651 Toxicology. 766 Miscellaneous uses.

7661 Insect powders, soaps, canes, tea-

7662 Soil binders, fences, wind-breaks.

8 Ethnobotany 84 Economic plants of the Aborigines and the

85 Historic plants. 851 Plants of literature and art.

Ancients.

86 Folk-lore of plants. 861 Common names of plants.

o Palæobotany

91 By geologic formations and by countries.

92 By classes and orders.

#### The Bookseller's Word

#### F. R. Kautz, Manager Bowen-Merrill Co., Indianapolis

During the year just closed, at the beginning of which was put into operation the "net system" of the American publishers' association, there has been much said by both library and trade journals concerning the justice and practical working of this very considerable scheme. Having before us the file of magazines in which these sayings are recorded, we regret to note that not everything has been said in a spirit of patience, nor even with the courtesy which the dignity of the professions concerned ought to have compelled.

On the eve of the meeting of the American Library Association, it occurs to us that a summary of the views expressed would possibly be of value. It is not our wish to blow the horn of the bookseller, or to continue a contention already, perhaps, of too long duration. It is rather our wish to point out that there is no quarrel between the librarian and the bookseller; that there is, rather than a quarrel, only a grievance on the part of the librarian toward the publisher, and also, perhaps, on the part of the bookseller toward the publisher. It is our special wish to emphasize the fact that in so radical a change as has been instituted there has been in reality little friction and few mistakes, and that the practical opera-tion of the "net scheme" of the American publishers' association has, on the whole, worked well and with little hardship to any concerned.

It was in the beginning said by the American publishers' association that this scheme was instituted for the benefit of the smaller dealers, who in the business by the competition by those price-cutting department stores which list basis, or the net books on the new carried in stock but a counter of the system, the gross profit to the dealer is most popular books of the day, and in- 25 per cent. It has been found that stituted special bargain sales at about even among the larger booksellers the cost for advertising purposes. The cost of doing business is 20 per cent of bookstores in turn felt themselves his entire business. It can readily be

this competition resulted finally in their extinction.

We have in mind a city in the middle west which, in the year 1880, had a population of 85,000 people and four bookstores, each of which carried a thoroughly classified stock, representing the principal publications of American publishers. This same city in the year 1900, with a population of about 200,000 people, had only one bookstore answering to the above description. This lamentable condition of affairs was brought about by the circumstances above referred to, and not because of any incompetency or the failure to realize modern conditions and adopt modern methods on the part of the dealers. This same condition obtains to a greater or less degree in all communities, and the booksellers that still survive have been obliged to add wall paper, or printing, or athletic goods, as a means of providing their daily bread, or all three if the daily bread be buttered.

It will be argued, of course, that this same condition exists in some other branches of trade, and is the result of the present tendency to centralize business. We need hardly point out in this connection the civilizing and refining influence of a thoroughly good bookstore in a community, or the fact that a customer for a book on some special subject wishes to be supplied immediately, or his need has passed, and that he cannot wait the operation of the

Most libraries-at least, all the larger libraries—have in recent years bought books at so nearly the booksellers' cost that they are all aware of about what that cost is. The disappearance of the bookseller may be mathematically explained in a word. Whether we conlast few years were being driven out of sider the regulation retail discount of 20 per cent to the customer on the old obliged to meet the ruinous cut, and seen that the net profit remaining (the

will not take care of depreciation in value of books which have only a temporary popularity, or of those which become soiled and shelf-worn. We wish to emphasize that this statement is made with reference to retail and not to library business, which in most cases has been conducted entirely without profit. This present condition easily explains the one bookstore of today to the four

of 20 years ago.

To carry our mathematics a little farther; the average librarian had a discount of 331/3 per cent under the old basis; that is to say, he paid \$1 for the regular \$1.50. You note that we say this is an average price. Under the new net basis this same book listed at \$1.20 would cost the librarian \$1.08, and we are sure that no librarian will object to his local tax-paying, library-supporting bookseller this additional profit. It is only when the publisher makes the mistake of making his net list \$1.30 and \$1.35 instead of \$1.20 that the librarian very rightly makes his protest.

The Publishers' weekly of April 19 very pertinently remarks as follows: The chief criticism of the net plan has been that retail prices have not been reduced as expected and prophesied. In support of these many instances just cited, some of which have been wide everlasting, to take one instance, was based on the exceptional payments made to the author, who died before his intention of extending his original essay into a larger volume could be carried out. Two or three other similar instances are given, and we wish to repeat that the exceptions which publishers have made to this rule have called forth the severest criticism, while a few cases of net lists under the 20 per cent scale have called forth no comment at the old long list price) have been alter his ideas after reading this book.

difference between 25 and 20 per cent) most, if not quite, lost sight of. It is always the unusual that attracts attention, particularly if the unusual be in favor of the other party to the contract. We beg to emphasize the fact that has already been pointed out by the Publishers' weekly, that this evil, even in the few instances where it occurs, is so great as to take care of itself, and the wonder is, not that it exists at all, but that the instances are so few. The publisher who persists in maintaining a too high price will suffer by reduced sales of his books.

In the Publishers' weekly of April 26, 1902, the report of the executive committee of the American booksellers' association calls attention to the "threats" made some time since by the librarian at Albany. We find it possible to regret the expression of the socalled threat, but we believe it was made in the heat of discussion and was some what figurative, and that it cannot be taken seriously by any large number of librarians. Most librarians find themselves already with too few assistants and with more work to do than they can satisfactorily accomplish. It is not likely, therefore, that they will take kindly to the suggestion that they put upon their heavily laden shoulders the burdens of the bookseller.

May Public Libraries very soon be of the mark, the price of Fiske's Life able to record that librarians, booksellers, and publishers are like brethren

dwelling together in unity.

A recent interesting book is The empire of business, written by Andrew Carnegie. It is made up largely from articles on various phases of a business career, and heretofore published in a dozen different periodicals. Added to these are his later ideas on topics of current interest in the business world. and issued now in book form. It is one all, and even the fact that in the great of the books which should be put in the majority of instances publishers have hands of the young men of the country, carefully and thoroughly followed this particularly those who are choosing a rule (namely, that the new net list business career as a life employment. should be in all cases 20 per cent lower It is also interesting as a study of Mr than would have been the case under Carnegie. One understands much bet-

#### A. L. A. Committee on Co-operation ries: An outline of work. What additions, with the Library Department of the N. E. A.

The committee sent to 42 libraries the following inquiry:

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, April 26, 1902. Please note the Ginn & Co. leaflet\* enclosed. If twenty or thirty of the leading publishers in the country would issue circulars of this nature, with attractive extracts, or notes, on the use of books, reading, children, etc., would you circulate them from your library among teachers and parents? This committee proposes to ask publishers to issue such lists, and wishes to say to publishers that if such lists are issued librarians will be willing to distribute them.

J. C. DANA, Chairman. Committee on Cooperation with the Library department of the National educational association.

To this inquiry 29 answers were received, of which 16 were favorable and 7 unfavorable.

It is the purpose of the committee to report to a certain list of publishers the fact that a certain number of reputable libraries will distribute, under proper conditions, to teachers, pupils, and others interested, special lists and circulars of the character indicated in the above inquiry.

The committee feel that publishers are more immediately interested than anyone else in the increase of the use of books by teachers and children, and that, consequently, it will not be difficult to secure the cooperation of publishers in our endeavors to encourage teachers to familiarize themselves with literature in general and especially with literature for children.

The committee also sent to 67 of the largest normal schools in the country a circular letter with the following heading:

This committee wishes to compile a brief Outline of work for the Normal school library. We cannot do this without the help of the Normal schools themselves. Will you kindly answer the following questions and return this sheet to me as soon as possible? You may find it convenient to refer the questions to your librarian or to one of your teachers. The outline is to take the form of a small pamphlet, the title of which may be, Normal school libra-

16 Do you have a librarian? [Yes, 2; no, 28.] Is the librarian a member of your faculty? Yes, 23; no, 7.

Are students taught how to use a library?

[Yes, 23; some, 4; no, 3.]

Does your course in literature include the study of books for young people? [Yes, 18; some. 4: no. 8.

To this circular we received 30 replies, all of them favorable to the publication of such an outline as was suggested to them. A few gave helpful hints in regard to the manual.

The answers to the four questions at the end of the circular show the results as indicated in brackets following the inquiries. I. C. DANA, Chairman.

John Cotton Dana, chairman, librarian, Newark (N. J.) Free public library; Melvil Dewey, librarian State library, Albany, New York; Frank A. Hutchins, secretary State library commission, Madison, Wis.; James H. Canfield, librarian of Columbia college, New York; Isabel Ely Lord, librarian Bryn Mawr college, Bryn Mawr, Pennsyl-

A striking example of the many helpful things that are being done by library commissions is the Handbook of the Library commission of Delaware. It contains the laws of that state pertaining to libraries, directions as to how to start a public library, reason for having a public library, rules and by-laws, directions as to the various phases of administration, technical instruction, aids in selecting books, and much other important information valuable to the inexperienced librarian or library trustee.

The work was compiled by Florence Bayard Kane, State library organizer, and is a commendable effort in helping the weak libraries.

changes, and omissions would you suggest to the following list of subjects to be treated?

The letter then gave an outline, in 15 subdivisions, of topics for an outline of work for Normal school libraries. At the close of the latter the following questions were asked:

<sup>\*</sup>Children's books; a list of books for supplementary reading and school libraries arranged by subjects and graded.

#### Library Notes Melvil Dewey, director New York State library

Announcement of a summer library school on the Pacific coast, at obviously the best center for such work, the University of California, gives hope that it may be the beginning of the muchwished-for school in that section. Their March, 1902, bulletin gives the course, and says instruction will be under general direction of Mary Floyd Williams, recently in charge of the New York State library summer school course, and that the work will follow the lines of that at Albany.

The principle seems well established now that only those actually engaged in library work are admitted to the summer session, the purpose being to increase efficiency of those already in positions and not to offer a short cut to library work to candidates who are unwilling to afford the time and expense necessary for proper preparation.

021.6 Pepetual annuities-In endowment of libraries and library work we should constantly profit by experience with the other main institution for educationthe schools. All but a half dozen states now have school endowment funds, mostly from lands granted by the United States. Indiana has the largest, \$10,000,000, with New York just behind it. In about half the states, either the whole or the greater part of the school fund has been turned into the general treasury, and the state has given in exchange irredeemable certificates of debt binding it to pay usually about 5 per cent annually for the public schools, nominally as interest. If some philanthropist wishes to endow the library work of a state, and will pay into its treasury \$1,000,000, on condition that \$50,000 a year are assigned to this work perpetually, it is worth more than \$1,-500,000 put in the hands of trustees in the usual way, with possible contingencies of loss, expenses of investment and transacting business, and steady tendency to lower rates of interest. Government bonds would be of course ders. The title-page and index are equally safe, but would yield only about often printed in a single form, which

half as much when premiums are allowed for. Practically this amounts to buying from the state a perpetual annuity for a cause or an institution, and is a method which ought to commend itself to givers because of unusual safety and guaranteed income.

022 What a Carnegie building covers-I have been asked so often what could be paid for from Mr Carnegie's gifts for library building that I sent him the question, and received the following answer, which I print for the benefit of many interested:

Mr Carnegie's cashier, R. A. Franks, pays for work done on certificate of proper authorities.

Building naturally includes building, architects' fees, heating, lighting, ventilation, and such permanencies as bookstacks, but does not include miscellaneous furniture in which a great deal of money might be frittered away not in furtherance of the object of the application and gift. There are no hard and fast lines about this. It is left to the sense of the beneficiaries, because of course we cannot think of checking details. Mr Carnegie's money is not to be spent in making up grounds, etc., outside of buildings. If towns spend more than the amount offered, they supply the deficiency.

The next sentence is in answer to the question whether a library may use balance for general expenses if building costs less than amount offered by Mr Carnegie.

Such a situation as saving \$2000 on \$25,000 could not arise in good faith, because if a design is called for from an architect to come within reasonable limit of appropriation, there are always incidentals to carry cost over the allowance, or close to it, and the few dollars can be debited or credited to their library funds.

029.5 Bind index at the end-In spite of the well-known rule to put contents at the beginning and index at the end of every book, it is often violated because of printers' or binders' blun-

ever blunder may have been made by pended thru the National library. other people, the rule should be invaribound next to the back cover, where one invariably looks to see if a book is

021.1 Consolidation of book interests-Economic experience all points to greater efficiency and economy where a given kind of work is concentrated in the hands of those people who have best facilities, largest experience, and needed special training. It constantly happens that well-meaning people try to establish independent agencies for doing work that properly belongs in the library, national, state, local, or institutional. A university professor ought to be the best man to select books in his department, and every librarian is only too glad to have expert assistance; but better results can be secured if these books are bought and cataloged by the library, even if it is desirable to have them set apart as a departmental library in another building. In every state many books are needed for various departments which could be bought more wisely and cataloged better and more cheaply thru a well-organized state library, which ought to be the agency for doing the state's book work, whether selecting, buying, binding, storing, cataloging, indexing, or, on the other side, in publishing and distributing. Crude and discreditable work at extravagant prices constantly goes on when much better results might be obtaind at less cost if the book work were placed in charge of the traind book men of the state or institution.

As the general government ought to

suggests that they go together, and the partments should each have a library binder keeps them so. Some publish- to provide for these wants; but that iner's curiously page the index 1, 2, 3, in- volves rooms, officials, and duplication stead of paging it consecutively after of machinery existing in better form in the last number in the volume, thus mis- the National library in an atmosfere leading the binder into the idea that it of books, with every possible facility is intended to go in the front of the for selecting, buying, and handling. A book, where it duplicates the number- given amount of money will produce ing of the first regular pages. What- much more satisfactory results if ex-

#### able that the alfabetic index should be Cost of Duplicate Card Catalog of National Library

Now that printed cards are on a permanent basis from that natural center, many of the larger libraries are discussing the question how far it will pay them to duplicate the same catalog so that they may readily know the resources at Washington. There are five elements of cost:

I The cataloging, which must be done for the government and therefore can be made available to the rest of the

world without charge.

2 Cost of printed cards. At 2 cents for the first card and 1/2 cent for duplicates, this cost may be readily com-

puted.

3 Handling. This is a more serious item than the novice would expect. Alfabeting the cards strictly (they would be practically worthless in any other form) involves labor which we estimate at \$5 per 1000, or 1/2 cent each, i. e. a clerk at \$50 a month would handle probably about 10,000 cards. We should be glad of figures from others on all these items, but give our first estimate as a

4 Trays or drawers. Probably a strong satisfactory storage cabinet can be made for about \$1 per 1000 cards. We use trays 50cm. long which are thought too heavy by most libraries for current public use where women and children must take them out and handle them. For a card reference catalog like the national, the long tray would answer and of course saves space.

5 Floor space. If the case is made 20 provide the best reading for its soldiers, trays high each tier would hold about sailors, and civil employés, it sounds 40,000 cards. As the yearly output of plausible that war, navy, and other de- cards is sure to increase, it would be

safer to allow two tiers a year instead of one, or a total of 80,000 new cards a year, especially as a margin must be left for growth without two frequent moving of cards. These trays with necessary uprights are fully 16cm wide, so space must be found against the walls or by putting trays back to back on the floor, 32cm. (over a foot) wide for each year's cards. This space must be 50cm. deep with room in front to consult the drawers. In most libraries the last item, floor space, will not count, because room not otherwise used can be taken.

If there are printed 60,000 cards a year, as seems probable at the present rate of 200 a day, we estimate that cheap trays and necessary handling would cost at least \$1 a day for the catalog, not counting space occupied or cost of cards. Cards will doubtless be arranged in one alphabet, as the main use of the catalog will be to see whether some particular book is in the National library, or whether printed cards can be had for it. This is the cheapest arrangement, and as the catalog must be incomplete for many years libraries will use their bibliographies and subject catalogs to find what books are wanted, and consult this to know what is to be had from Washington.

The problem for each library, therefore, is, whether it is worth \$1 a day above cost of cards, to have this catalog for immediate consultation instead of depending on the nearest large library and making these consultations by personal visits or by mail or telegraph. It is clear that a few of the great library centers should duplicate the National library catalog. The decision as to any particular university or city must depend on the amount of use they are likely to have and their distance from the nearest complete set of cards.

MELVIL DEWEY.

There are now 368 Carnegie libraries in the country, the only states without them being Rhode Island, Delaware, South Carolina, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Idaho.

#### Rates to the A. L. A.

A fare and one-third for the round trip, on the certificate plan, has been

arranged from all points.

A fortunate circumstance for the li brarians this year is the meeting of the C. S. convention at Boston at the same time the A. L. A. meets. Fortunate because the former have secured from the railroads a half-fare rate to Boston, good returning till July 31, by depositing the ticket with the Traffic association in Boston until ready to return, when it may be taken up by paying 50 cents. If the librarians buy the half-fare tickets this makes a difference of onethird fare. Inasmuch as the A.L. A. does not financially profit by the reduction allowed, there is no disloyalty to the A. L. A. in taking advantage of the other rate. The Chicago party will leave on the Lake Shore road on Thursday, June 12, at 2 p. m., arriving in Boston Friday, at 4.55 p. m., giving the ride through New York and New England in the daytime. This train is the N. E. special, with every convenience, and goes through Elkhart, Ind., Toledo and Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, and Springfield, Mass. Special accommodations will be arranged for the librarians if a sufficient number should warrant them.

## A. L. A. Cataloging Section

The program is as follows:

#### I. Papers:

The catalog of Harvard college library, by W. C. Lane, librarian Harvard college library.

The catalog of the Boston Public library, by E. B. Hunt, chief cataloger, Boston Public library.

#### II. Discussion:

a) Arrangement of entries, particularly in the card catalog.

b) Capitalization.

c) Other questions to be submitted. The above is the program as furnished by J. C. M. Hanson of the Library of congress, chairman of the section.

#### Illinois Library Association

The seventh annual meeting of the Illinois library association was held at Quincy, April 30-May 1, 1902. The cordiality and hospitality extended to the association by the people of Quincy have been unsurpassed in the history of the association, and were most deeply appreciated by all.

The addresses of welcome were extended by Dr Dana, representing Mr C. H. Bull, president of the library board, and Mayor Steinbach. Mr Anderson H. Hopkins, president of the asssociation, responded to these greetings as follows:

It is no idle word I speak in saying to you that it gives me pleasure to respond to the greetings you have so cordially given. The determined earnestness and perseverance with which your librarian sought to bring about this meeting of the association at Quincy could not fail to win our admiration. When it was finally decided that the meeting should be held here there was no hesitation, but, in its stead, instant, hearty, and intelligent cooperation of a most helpful kind. This ready aid has enabled us to prepare a program which should be, and we believe will be, of value not merely to the members of the association, but also to the people of this fair city perched upon her own rocky cliff overlooking so grandly the Father of waters.

Only 80 years ago Gov. Wood laid the foundations of this city by building his log cabin here, the first dwelling house in Quincy. Who would have dared guess that from this log cabin would have grown, within the span of one poor human life, a city of nearly 40,000 souls; that her manufactures alone would aggregate more than ten millions of dollars annually; that she would be dotted with churches and schools and clubs; that she would possess three public libraries; or that she would become the meeting-place of an association of people busied with public libraries. been the development of this our land. control. In every state is a central bu-

Let us turn our eyes forward and scan the coming day.

It is no part of my plan to weary you with a long address today. I shall speak to you for a few minutes only, but within these few minutes I beg that members of the association will mark well my theme, because they will then be asked to take immediate and decisive action upon a proposition growing from it, which will be laid before them in the executive session to be held yet this afternoon.

I believe that the next great step to be taken in the development of public libraries as an educational institution is the crystallization into form of an organization somewhat like unto that now existent for public schools. This notion has been growing upon me for some years, but I have not heretofore made any such definite public statement of it as that to which I now invite your attention.

All the people are familiar with the idea of a public school. Even in districts so remote that most of the population have no conception of a public library all the people do have a conception, however faulty it may be, of the public school. But it is not necessary to seek such remote districts to find people who have not thought of the public school as a great organization, in the way that they have of the government, for instance; and, moreover, as a great organization having for its sole object, like the government, the good of the body politic. This view of the public school and the significance of its organic form are often lost sight of even while dwelling upon the benefits it confers locally.

The public school is an organic educational institution. It has a central bureau at the seat of federal government. This central bureau is devoid of executive authority it is true, but that can be remedied. And still, handicapped as it is by this lack of executive authority, there radiate from it invisible and indestructible threads to Wonderful beyond words to tell has every state and territory under federal

reau for that state. These may be lik- nascent ganglia of the system which is ened to ganglia in a nervous system. From them radiate the same invisible every county in the state is another central bureau for the county, and from it radiate the threads to every township in the county. And, once again, in every township is a central bureau, and from it run the threads to each individual public school in the township; and so is reached at last the communitywhich is the unit of this organic educational institution, the public school.

The public library is an inorganic educational thing. Few indeed are they who have conceived what its power might be if it were erected into an organic institution which would meet its own needs with even such approximation as are those of the public school met by its organization. But public libraries are even now centers of spiritual uplift, and they dot our land from shore to shore. They are watched over and cared for in large measure by men and women whose devotion is to the light that was never on land or on sea. Within a single year, one who loves his fellow men and would do them good has given millions on millions of dollars to create more of these libraries and to furnish them with fair homes. And yet the public library is an inorganic educational thing. It is not even a headless body, not even a torso; it is inorganic. No puzzled librarian can turn to his official superior for guidance, because that official has no existence unless the American Library Association may be supposed to furnish this element for the few libraries (not librarians) which have taken up with the opportunity offered them, as institutions, to become members. If there is any system it is at worth pondering over. best only a feudal system in which each him as he may. But this twilight of the middle ages is surely breaking. The messengers of dawn are already here. They have come in response to the imperative call which was made for them, and have taken the curious form of library commissions. These are the now velopment of the resources of the insti-

yet to take unto itself organic form.

You will understand, as a matter of threads to every county in the state. In course, that this organization idea is yet nebulous. But some things seem to stand forth clearly enough, and among these the one which seems to me the most clear is the central bureau idea, which has already begun to shape itself in the sporadic and transitory form of these commissions. The very work of these commissions is itself sporadic and transitory in character, but not therefore necessarily valueless. A few commissions have been conspicuously successful; the others have been more inconspicuously unsuccessful. In its present state the success of the library commission depends upon the consecration to its interests of some individual rather than upon its own inherent qualities. If you have looked into the things accomplished up to this time by these bodies I believe that you will be ready to subscribe to my statement, and to agree that their indefinite work points to a need for an organization not merely within nor alone by states, but wide as the nation and extending down to the community as its unit-perhaps ultimately even to the family. If you feel extremely doubtful about this last, just let me remind you that the family is rapidly becoming the unit for one other great institution fostered by the government, and the functions of which are in much greater degree educational than is commonly thought. I am speaking of the postoffice. Have you considered this in its bearings? I wish time permitted fuller discussion. Since it does not I will merely ask you to do a little thinking about that for yourself if you have not already done so. It is

The tendency of these great instituchieftain gathers his retainers about tions, intended solely for the benefit of all the people, inevitably is and ought to be toward higher organization for the sake of lessening expense. This lowering of expense is not sought for its own sake, but to enable the application of this saving to a still higher deof this very thing has been put into effect within the last year. I refer to the work of the Library of congress in furnishing printed catalog cards at an expense merely nominal. Here is another most significant fingerpost pointing the way to a higher organization, and upon it I would gladly dwell if I enough to have merely called attention to it in passing.

Returning now to the idea of the organization of a public library institution on lines parallel to those of the public school institution does it not seem to you that there are already glimmerings of the central bureaus necessary for both the federal and the state work? This is one idea, but there is another linked with it. Has it not occurred to you that these two organizations—one existent, the other nascent—might be superimposed, or, to use a favorite term with the newspapers nowadays, might

be merged? Almost from its birth the Illinois State library association has striven to effect the formation of a library commission. Up to this time it has foluse of in the other states establishing commissions. In other words, it has sought legislation through the ordinary political channels; and each time the bill has failed of enactment into law. We are not without hope that such a law may yet be enacted if the end is sought with due diligence by this asso-

tution for the good of all. This is the the work? The association will then law of growth. A splendid example have transformed itself into a commission no whit less effective than that proposed in the bills which have failed of enactment.

This, then, is virtually the proposition which I lay before you. Let the association set about taking upon itself the powers and duties of a library commission. The question at once arises as to might; but it will perhaps have been how this may be done. The answer has been briefly indicated already, but may now be given in greater detail. The steps are four in number. They are: first, proceed to incorporate; second, change the constitution to meet the changed needs of the association; third, secure funds; fourth, begin the real work to which the preceding three steps have been preliminary.

In order that there may be little delay, if the association chooses to proceed I have had the necessary documents prepared to submit to you in the executive session which will follow. If you decide to incorporate, and are willing to accept the papers which have been prepared for that purpose, all that will be necessary is to so order, and to have the document sent to the secretary of state with the fee of \$10, and lowed the plan which has been made upon return of the charter from him to have it properly recorded. This will complete the first step.

The second step is the adoption of a practically new constitution based upon that of the American Library Association. The old constitution is a good one, and practically all its provisions are retained in the new one which has ciation. But in thinking of the subject been prepared for your consideration; it has occurred to me that perhaps but if this new work is entered upon there is another way by which the same the old constitution will no longer serve end may be attained and possibly with the purpose, because it does not provide less difficulty. If this association will sufficient continuity of policy. Such so change its constitution as to give its continuity can exist only by accident if working policies a sufficient continuity, the whole body of officers, both execuproperly safeguarded, and will erect it- tive and advisory, may change at one self into a corporate body under the and the same time. I cannot give delaws of the state, so that it may become tails here, but all this will be made more a property holder, it may then seek the clear when the proposed constitution financial aid necessary with a reason- comes before you for action. It will be able hope of success. If the necessary sufficient to say now that the provision fund can be secured what is to hinder of this continuity of policy is the sec-

is the securing of funds for the work. Of this not much can be said now; but that no one will give funds to an unincorporated body having no continuity of policy, and such a body has little chance of earning, or in anyway accumulating, them, whereas some one may and business-like body funds for the tion. prosecution of work manifestly for the good of all the people. Aside from this it is not impossible that with the changed conditions money may be earned.

Of the fourth step it may seem fanciful to speak at all at present, but I cannot forbear asking a question or two. Suppose that the conditions I have outlined to you were fulfilled, the funds provided, and somewhere at a convenient point within the state a model library were built and administered as the headquarters for this work, the meeting-place of the association, and the central bureau in touch with all the other ganglia of the coming system, what would you think of it? Do you think it would be more, or less, difficult to get it into working order with a federal bureau than would be the case with a commission born of state legislation? What do you think of it?

At the close of Mr Hopkins' paper a business session followed. Many new and important changes in the organization of the association occupied the larger part of the opening session.

The secretary's report with the ap-Lincoln and Waukesha were approved.

Mrs M. D. Trimble, chairman of the an invitation to the association to be corporation. present at the next meeting of the state federations at Champaign in October. character of the association, would nemittee for action, as was also the report stitution. A proposed revised constifrom Mrs Trimble in regard to the trav- tution was drawn up by this same comeling libraries sent out by the wom- mittee on by-laws, ready to present in en's clubs. She said the work was in- case it was agreed to incorporate.

ond step toward the work before us. creasing so rapidly that it should be in The third, and the most difficult step, the hands of some one who could devote his entire time to it. A central bureau and systematic work were necthis much may be said: It is certain essary to carry it on successfully, and for this reason, if for no other, the federation stood ready to support any measure which might be devised for the foundation of a state library commission, and asked for suggestions as to be willing to give to a well-organized the best methods of influencing legisla-

The treasurer's report, showing a balance of over \$60, was audited and approved.

The committee on the preservation of records reported progress.

The second vice-president took the chair while Mr Hopkins made a report for the committee on statistics. He said that investigation had been made as to the best means of publishing Mr Waters theses on Statistics of libraries of Illinois. The three possible methods were to publish it as a document of the State historical society, or as a publication of the state university, or some reputable publishing house might publish it as a business venture. The association decided to carry over both the work and the committee.

When the committee on legislation was called upon to report Mr Hopkins stated that no such committee had been appointed, as the proposal set forth in his opening address, if carried out, would make such a committee unnecessary; but in appointing a committee on bylaws he had requested it to act as a committee on legislation as far as necessary. He had asked the committee pended minutes for the meetings at to draw up articles of incorporation to present at this meeting.

The laws of the state require that library extension committee of the Illi- three directors shall be elected annois Federation of women's clubs, sent nually as specified in the articles of in-

This fact, together with the changed This was referred to the executive com- cessitate a complete revision of the con-

The articles of incorporation, signed by A. H. Hopkins, Anna E. Felt, and Katharine L. Sharp, were read by the secretary.

Mr Hopkins said that incorporation would give greater strength, and a recognition which the association could not enjoy as an unincorporated body. That the time was not far distant when there would have to be a reorganization of the Bureau of education at Washington. As an incorporated body we might then be able to make advances toward having library work included in its schedule. One great advantage in having the work of a commission carried on by the association would be the freedom from politics. Lack of funds was a great drawback, but these would be more readily secured if incorporated than if not.

He further explained that the laws of the state required that incorporated bodies should appoint three directors, annually elected in the manner specified in the articles of incorporation.

Mr Perry: If the association pledges itself to incorporation will it try for a commission?

Mr Hopkins: That is for the association to say. There is not another legislature for over a year. The present plan could be tried and if it failed a bill could be prepared and presented

on the convening of the legislature.

Mrs Kimball: Has any other state taken such action?

Mr Hopkins: None has. This is the first attempt of the kind.

Mr Hopkins then took the chair and it was suggested that the proposed revised constitution be read.

It was as follows:

#### Constitution of the Illinois library association

SECTION I. The name of this organization shall be the Illinois library association.

SEC. 2. Its object shall be to promote library interests in the state of Illinois.

SEC. 3. Any person or institution engaged in library work may become a member of this association by payment of the annual dues of tion, but it shall also include on the ballots other

\$1. Membership is open to others on vote of the executive board and payment of fee.

#### LIFE MEMBERS.

SEC. 4. On payment of \$10 any individual member may become a life member of the association exempt from annual dues.

#### MANAGEMENT.

SEC. 5. The business of the association shall be entrusted to the executive board and the council. But the association may by a three-fourths vote of those present and voting take direct action, or revise the action of the executive board or council, or give them mandatory instructions.

Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum of the association for the transaction of bus-

#### OFFICERS.

SEC. 6. The officers of the association shall be a president, a vice-president, a secretary and a treasurer.

These officers, together with the president of the preceding term, shall constitute the executive board.

This executive board must consist of five members. A reëlection to the office of president shall cause a vacancy on the executive

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

SEC. 7. The officers shall be elected annually by ballot, a majority vote constituting an election. The polls shall be open at such time and place as shall be announced by the executive board.

#### TERM OF OFFICE.

SEC. 8. All officers shall be eligible for reelection except the president, who shall be ineligible for more than two consecutive terms of office.

#### COUNCIL

SEC. 9. The council shall consist of the executive board and six members elected by the association. The six members of the council shall hold office, one-third for one year, one-third for two years, and one-third for three years-and shall at the first meeting of the council after their election cast lots for their respective terms. Annually thereafter two members of the council shall be elected at the regular annual meeting, who shall hold office for three years and until their successors are appointed.

All vacancies in the executive board or council shall be filled for the unexpired term by vote of the council.

The council shall meet immediately prior to the first session of the regular annual meeting of the association, and also between meetings of the association on call of the executive board or of a majority of the councilors.

#### DUTIES OF THE COUNCIL.

SEC. 10. The council shall be an advisory body. It shall adopt by-laws for the associa-tion. It shall nominate officers for the associanominations filed in writing with the secretary by five members of the association. It shall also elect annually three directors.

The decision of the council shall be final in all matters referred by the association to the council for action. But all matters initiated by the council, or originating therein. shall be referred to the association for final approval.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

SEC. 11. The executive board shall administer the business affairs of the association, except those entrusted to the council or directors, and it shall have power in the intervals between the meetings of the association to act on all matters on which those members present reach unanimous agreement.

All bills must be endorsed and ordered paid

by the executive board.

The executive board shall appoint such committees as it may deem necessary.

#### MEETINGS.

SEC. 12. There shall be an annual meeting of the association at such time and place as may be determined by the executive board. Special meetings of the association may be called by the executive board, or may be called by the president on request of 10 members of the association. At least three weeks' notice shall be given, and only business mentioned in the call shall be transacted.

#### DUTIES OF DIRECTORS.

SEC. 13. It shall be the duty of the directors to secure and invest funds for the association and to report regularly to the council.

#### AMENDMENT.

SEC. 14. This constitution may be amended at any meeting of the association by a threefourths vote of those present, provided that printed notice of the amendment in final form be sent three weeks previously to the members of the association.

#### BY-LAWS.

SEC. 15. Any by-law may be suspended by a three fourths vote of those present and voting at any meeting of the association or council.

After some discussion it was voted to incorporate the association and also to adopt the new constitution.

Miss Ahern then proposed the following resolution:

Whereas, Dr A. S. Draper, president of the University of Illinois, has always been a firm friend of library progress in general, and of the library interests of Illinois in particular, and

Whereas, we have learned with sorrow and regret of the sad accident which has befallen

Dr Draper;

Therefore be it resolved, that the Illinois State library association extend to Dr Draper and to his family our heartfelt sympathy in his trouble and our sincere wishes for the best issues possible out of his trial.

Which resolution was passed by the association.

After some announcements the association then adjourned for the after-

In the evening the Women's literary clubs of Quincy gave a most delightful reception in the parlors of the Newcomb hotel to the visiting librarians.

Much pleasure was expressed at being able to meet so many of Quincy's representative people, and the thoughtfulness shown in doing so much for our

welfare and entertainment.

Thursday morning's session was opened with a paper on "Realizing the ideal library" by Henry F. Woods of East St Louis. He said that the motto of a public library should be improvement—improvement for all of its readers, even the random readers, if there were such a class; and, further, he stated that he thought the reading of trash better than no reading at all.

He thought we were apt to be over complacent over present results, but that much work still remained to be done among that large majority, the

submerged tenth.

The three methods he pointed out for attaining the ideal library were, first, the necessity of attracting to the library all classes of the people. He saw no reason why fiction should be scorned as a means to this end. The second point was to make the library of the greatest aid and advantage to its users. Efficient service of all connected with the library, from the board of trustees and the librarian down to the pages and the janitor force, must be assured to make this possible. And the third means was a continuous proselytizing movement to gain converts.

Miss Lane of Freeport took objection to the stand made in regard to fiction, as she considered there was an

abuse of fiction reading.

She further said she thought an ideal library should contain no book less than a year old.

An ideal library in one place would not be an ideal library in another place, said Miss Stearns. She then told a

story of a man in the lumbering dis-furnish to the librarian; time also to tricts of Wisconsin who had thought of meet the social obligations of the lia plan to meet the liquor problem of brary, for a rested and restful librarian the town. A building was put up called Social hall, which was to combine the social and refreshment side as well as the literary. On the first floor were to be found dining-room, barber shop, and billiard hall, while upstairs was a large reading-room, library, and gymnasium. The library was open every evening until 11 o'clock. Though the plan had only been in operation a few months its success seemed assured. Mrs Long thought that the public taste in literature was degenerated, and thought it time in which to live, unnecessary and unwise to cater to the taste of the people.

Miss Milner: I should like to caution librarians against too strong a stand in regard to fiction. Invalids, old people and tired people depend upon light reading, and they are worth considering.

Miss Milner, chairman of the committee on nominations, then reported the following ticket: President, Anderson H. Hopkins, Chicago; vice-president, Anna E. Felt, Galena; secretary, Eleanor Roper, Chicago; treasurer, Florence M. Beck, Charleston; councilors, E. S. Willcox, Peoria; C. B. Roden, Chicago; Elizabeth B. Wales, Quincy; Katharine L. Sharp, Champaign; Josephine Chicago.

This entire ticket was later elected by ballot.

After this report Miss Ahern presented a paper on The librarian in relation to the library: hours, salaries, vacations from the standpoint of the librarian. As Miss Ahern was for some time a practical librarian she spoke from experience. She also spoke as one having an insight into the various kinds of libraries and the various kinds of positions and with the proper perspective of the whole.

Under the subject of hours she urged that a librarian should be allowed time in which to grow, saying there was a libraries up to the vacation of the school certain amount of educational progress teacher. that it was legitimate for the library to longer the vacation. Leave of absence

could often reach people in this way who would be reached in no other. The librarian should not be expected to take her own time to keep up a speaking acquaintance, at least, with the literature of the hour. On the other hand, her training and education, to com-mence with, should be such that she would be able at once to profitably administer the library. Time should also be allowed for the proper care of one's self and personal belongings, in fact,

She said the head of an institution should not be bound down by hours to library premises because, if conditions called for her absence from the library she should go. A conscientious librarian would not take advantage of the privilege. If she were not conscientious she would get the better of the library anyway.

Six and one-half to seven hours each day seemed the proper hours for service, and one-half day each week did not seem too much to allow the librarian for her own use.

Salaries she said depended upon the preparation and training of the librarian and on the requirements of the library, but one having had college and H. Resor, Canton; Mary Eileen Ahern, library school training should not be expected to compete with one without such training.

> Miss Ahern said it was to be regretted that sometimes these college and library trained people did not wait to be asked. They seem to become panicstricken unless a good position opened at once, and that they unjustly lowered the scale of salaries. Librarians' salaries should rank with the teachers in the public schools, the librarian's being equal to that of the principal and the assistants ranking with those of the grade teachers.

> Vacations, it was said, should range from a minimum of two weeks in small The greater the strain the

Ahern then read extracts from letters mer outing. received from librarians on the subject. Feeling seemed to prevail that vaca- pected of the women librarians than of tions were too short, hours too long, and salaries not commensurate with work required.

Anna E. Felt, a trustee of the Galena Public library, then presented the subject from the standpoint of the trustee.

She said that as trustees were usually busy people, it was necessary to employ well-trained librarians to look after the interests of the library; that cheap labor was not profitable; that the highest salaries consistent with the governing conditions should be paid, and that they should compare favorably

The average daily service seemed to be eight hours, but that this did not take into account the work done outside of working hours. If it did it would be found that nearly every librarian having the interests of her institution at heart puts nearly all her waking hours into her work.

Vacations, Miss Felt thought, should average four weeks, which might be taken at different times of the year if desired.

In discussing these papers, Miss Hawley of the John Crerar library said she was impressed with the fact that both were treated from the standpoint of the public library. The problem seemed somewhat different in a reference or college library. The length of hours, she thought, was relative to other conditions. In a small town one could break in on the day's work by going home for lunch. In a large city a seven and a half-hour day meant leaving home a little after eight in the morning and not returning until after six, which really made the working day much longer he had had much trouble in combating than in the smaller libraries.

very desirable thing, time in which to specialize along some selected line.

allowing vacations to accumulate, or of had been reduced at least 25 per cent.

to attend library conventions should allowing people to work overtime and not count against the librarian. Miss adding the extra hours on to the sum-

> Mr Wright thought that more was exthe men, and that not so much consideration was shown them.

> Miss Milner said this was because a man would fight for a point, but that a woman preferred to give in rather than make a fuss.

This discussion was followed by Mr Waters' paper on the New method of pricing books, in which he reviewed briefly what has taken place since the inauguration of the net price reform. He told of the formation of the American publishers' association in July, 1900, and its agreement that all copywith the other salaries paid in the righted books published by them atter May 1, 1901, except school books, works of fiction, and subscription books, should be sold to the public with no discount from the published price; public and institutional libraries, however, might receive a discount of 10 per cent. Their further recommendation, that the new net prices be reduced from the list prices heretofore prevailing, so as to bear a close relation to former actual selling prices, he said, the librarians claimed, was not done, and a strong protest had been sent to the American publishers' association against the present system, that when this association meets in May strong pressure will be brought to bear both by the libraries and the booksellers, one for a larger discount and the other for no discount at all. In closing he quoted from a letter of Mr Peoples, in which the latter said he had received communications from all over the country, some making exceedingly foolish and unwise statements as to what libraries should do if the publishers did not accede to their demands. These had caused much irritation and their effect. His correspondence with Time for self-culture seemed to her a librarians seemed to show that the consensus of opinions was, that with increased prices the ability of the libra-Miss Sharp strongly disapproved of ries to supply the demands of readers

to leave the matter in abeyance until after the reply of the Publishers' association.

Miss Hoover of Galesburg, in discussing this topic, said, it seemed as if higher prices ought to bring better binding and better print, but that everything remained the same except the cost. She further remarked that increased prices decreased purchases.

C. B. Roden's paper on The public library, whence and whither, brought the morning's session to a close. He noted the change in ideals and the conception of their position which differentiates so markedly the public library of today from its progenitors of the past generation, and advanced some thoughts as to the tendencies and probable directions of two or three of the main currents of the library movement. He spoke of the evolution from the subscription library, patronized by the few, to the public library, for the free use of all, but which at first meant nothing more than a collection of books waiting for people to come and read, without much attempt at influencing their tastes until the formation of the A. L. A., which has been the means of awakening librarians to the great possibilities of the immense fields lying fallow before them.

He characterized the library spirit of today as in danger of becoming feverish and hysterical, and wondered what outlets for all the present zeal the future would provide. He thought, with Mr Dewey, that individual subjects would require special reference librarians, as no one man could be an authority on all topics. With the open shelves, which he thought were bound to come to all libraries, there would be a decrease in the number of lower grade attendants, as also a decrease in importance of catalogs of every sort, which would leave means for the employment of specialists among whose duties would be the preparation of lists, aids, references in the departments with which would then give more space in the cur- care of itself.

However, he thought it would be best riculum to pure bibliography, and the library would then, but not till then, take its rank among the learned professions. Cooperation of all kinds, cataloging, bibliographical work, interlibrary loans, would all be developed more fully than at present.

In speaking of the work with children, Mr Roden seemed to think the work was in danger of being overdone. He feared that everything was being sacrificed to the idea that books are the great panacea for all ills, and the fact that a pail, a spade, and a good, clean sandpile also have their possibilities as molders of future citizens, was lost sight of. Libraries in large cities would develop the branch system more and more, the central library being the administrative head of the system, but the branch libraries would be where the real library work would be done. They would be neighborhood centers.

In closing Mr Roden said the subject he considered of extreme importance to us of today, as well as to the library of the future, was the collection of everything in print relating to the community, works of local writers, complete series of the publications of the city or town, and likewise its state. As a final warning he said: We should not forget that the reading habit is a good deal like fire, being a most admirable servvant but a cruel and inexorable mas-We are really not so terribly important to the world as we sometimes think. The man who cannot tell to save his life whether Shakespeare wrote Hamlet or Hamlet wrote Shakespeare, but who knows all about pig iron, or the price of wheat next October, is not wholly lost. He may yet endow our own particular library with millions of his pig iron dollars. Let us, therefore, never reach the stage of considering that on us depends in large measure the salvation of the world, or spend overmuch time in the contemplation of our destinies, but remembering that sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof, let us go on doing meekly the work our they are familiar. Library schools hands find to do, and let the future take

Mr Roden's statement in regard to children's rooms called forth some discussion.

Harriet Hassler of Chicago said she did not like to think his statement concerning the children was typical, and she made a strong plea for the children's room as a children's room, not for a club or a kindergarten. She also thought the desk assistant in a public library should be awakened in order that she might see in each person coming to the library an individual with special tastes, not to treat everyone as "the public."

Miss Sharp, as official representative for the A. L. A., and Mr Roden, as the travel secretary, both made announcements in regard to the Magnolia con-

Miss Stearns followed with a cordial invitation for all members to attend a library meeting at Madison just after

the summer school, August 28-30. After a few announcements from the president the association adjourned until the afternoon session. This was to be devoted to a round table on The relation between the schools and the libraries, conducted by Ange V. Milner. All the schools of Quincy were closed that the teachers might avail themselves of this opportunity for hearing what the librarian had to say, and in return tell the librarian how she could best help the school-teacher.

In a few introductory remarks Miss Milner said that everything was to be treated practically and not theoretically, that there was a great necessity for cooperation between the librarian and the teacher. If the teacher would only let the librarian know in advance what the children were going to want, it wouldn't happen, as it frequently did, when a swarm of children besieged the library for certain books that they were all out. It was only by cooperation that the best results could be obtained.

the teachers feel that another burden disapproved of allowing children acwas being put on their already overladen cess to the books, for she considered

backs; but to make the teachers feel that an interest was being taken in their work, and the desire was to help, not hinder; after their confidence has been won they will be glad to cooperate in any plans for the good of the children. Let the teachers see that they need what you have to offer, that they can help you in return; do not ask them to keep up any elaborate system of charging books or report of circulation in the school libraries, and do not make too many unasked for suggestions in dealing with teachers, she said. The method of holding teachers' meetings occasionally the last half hour in the morning in one of the schoolrooms, to discuss the progress of the school libraries, talking over plans of study, books, and even individual children, she thought a good one, as also the idea of having grade meetings in the library to which should be invited all the teachers of the same grade for an experience meeting. She urged in return that the librarian should attend school entertainments and take a general interest in the teacher's work, and not expect cooperation to be all on their side. She thought it as much the librarian's duty to attend the meetings of the N. E. A. and State teachers' association as for the teacher to attend the library conventions.

Miss Randall, a teacher of Quincy, followed with a paper entitled, From the teachers' standpoint. The school, she said, was the means of introducing a child to books and fitting him to use them, that while few books could be read in school, successful teaching would stimulate much reading along various lines. The essential part of the relation between the library and school was, that the school should furnish impulse to individual tastes and that the library should furnish means to direct that impulse into systematic lines of reading. She bewailed the fact Miss Clarke of Evanston, in a paper that the books for children were so on Cooperation with the teacher, said many and so various. She advocated that in beginning with school work not many copies of a few good books into undertake too much at first, and make stead of so many different ones. She the children's cozy corner, in her mind, reading, and the idea of separating the juvenile, and marking them so, she thought was apt to keep a child from reading more advanced things with which he ought to become acquainted.

Miss Milner responded to the remark about the great variety of children's books by saying, that no two people would select the same books as the ones that ought to be kept in duplication, and that in order to satisfy essary.

The manual training school-teacher of Ouincy seemed to think that librarians had risen much higher on the ladder than the teacher, and that the librarian should be willing to descend a round or two and help the teacher.

Mrs C. F. Kimball of Bloomington spoke on Reference work and library instruction for children. Mrs Kimball did not think it wise to attempt forcing the reading habit upon children, but by creating an atmosphere that would, almost without the child knowing it, induce him to read something good, form the habit. She thought the children's librarian could do much in this line, as the children would usually depend upon her judgment.

In reference work with the youngest children it was necessary to give much assistance, finding the required information in the simplest form, helping them to use it and talking over with them what is found. The older ones could read and collate for themselves, though all would need to be taught to think and made to feel that copying word for word from books was not the best way to use their contents. They should be taught to look in other books besides reference books for what they

If an entire class is looking up the same topic, a table, with the books bearing on the subject, should be set apart for its use, with a carefully pre-

this engendered much aimless reading; ers give timely warning of the raid likely to be made upon the library, so seemed a great obstacle to profitable that the books might be collected, otherwise the librarian would be obliged to stop all the rest of her work to wait upon these restless school-children when they came.

In closing she said the children's librarian must know all, do all, endure all, and above all must heartily love children and be able to gain their confidence and love in order to make her work a success.

Miss Hubbell of Rockford next told all tastes the large selection was nec- of the schoolroom libraries sent out from the public library of Rockford. Their building being too small to admit of a children's room, it was decided to try sending libraries of from 40 to 50 volumes to each grade. The teachers were in hearty sympathy with the plan and cooperated from the beginning. The school board furnished the cases, a number of them being made by the pupils of the manual training school. There are three separate sets of books in each grade, which are duplicated, and the libraries are changed at the Christmas and spring vacations. At the close of the school year they are returned to the library, where they are put in repair for the next year. The charging system is as simple as possible, that it may not tax the teacher's time or patience.

Miss Hubbell said these libraries had tended to increase the demand for library cards on the part of children, and also by older members of the family who had read the books taken home from the school by the pupil.

One of the disadvantages was the fact that the tastes of all sorts and conditions of children had to be considered in making up a selection of this

Miss Hubbell considered that in places where the distances from the library were great it was the function of the school to circulate books for home use in this way, but that if it was possible to have a children's room, in charge pared reference list. In this connec- of a competent attendant, especially tion Mrs Kinball urged that the teach- in towns where the library is within

easy access of all, it did not seem necessary or advisable to place books in the schools for home circulation.

Florence Beck of Charleston, in a paper on School libraries in rural communities, spoke of the duty of the school in creating a desire for good lit-

Miss Beck thought many of the teachers did not half appreciate the necessity of a schoolroom library, and that not until they did, and put forth concerted action, would they obtain the state aid which many of their neighbors have.

The complaint from teachers that they did not know how to manage the libraries, nor how to make them available to the students, could be overcome by instruction in the normal schools in the selection and use of libraries and in the simplest methods of administration. so that the teacher could instruct some interested pupils to work under his di-

Free access to the shelves should be permitted, the books being classified by subjects teaching the student the scope and relation of different topics. In reference work the child should be taught to help himself; he should learn to know the use of certain books as tools; and know what books would answer certain questions, and what part of the book was helpful. He should supplement his reference work by using the public library when he has an opportunity. The love for books thus acquired would create a desire to own them, and any movement whose object was to make children book lovers could not be too strongly urged.

Miss Milner brought the afternoon session to a close with a few remarks on the use and value of pictures in school work, and summarized the afternoon's session by saying that both the librarians and the teachers were ready and willing to work in the children's cause, and urged the teachers to keep the librarians informed as to their needs and their desires in connection with the li-

take a drive extended to the delegates by the people of Quincy. It was a beautiful evening and the ride was

much enjoyed by all.

The closing session was held Thursday night in the Congregational church, and was opened by an organ recital tendered by G. M. Chadwick of Quincy. The following resolutions, which had been indorsed by the executive committee, were read by Mr Hopkins:

Resolved, that the most hearty thanks of the Illinois State library association be extended to Miss Wales for the perfect arrangements made and carried out for the meeting of the association, and the comfort and pleasure of our members.

To the various clubs of Ouincy for their cor-

dial welcome and enjoyable reception. To the school board and superintendent of schools for permitting the teachers to attend the afternoon session.

To the city council for the use of their coun-

cil chamber.

To the citizens of Quincy for their many hospitalities, and especially for the carriage drive, which afforded such a delightful opportunity of viewing the city, the recollection of which we will all carry with us and keep as fresh in our memory as the beautiful lawns and fragrant blossoms in Quincy on May 1, 1902.

To the visiting friends from other states who have honored us with their presence and whose papers and talks have inspired us with enthu-

To Prof. George M. Chadwick for his musi-

cal treat on the evening program.

To the trustees and members of the First Union Congregational church for the privilege of their beautiful home and its organ.

To all these we give our most earnest thanks.

(Signed) MRS KATE HENDERSON.
FLORENCE M. BECK. A. B. HOSTETTER.

Mr Swem then spoke on the Duty of the community to the library

The community should criticize its library, but it should distinguish, especially in printed criticism, between those essential points of administration that actually affect its policy, and those nonessential details about which there will always be difference of opinion among those who are capable and experienced. Those who are hostile to the library are usually from the educated and prosperous class of the community. unfriendliness is due to misconception of the purpose of the modern library, The association then adjourned to which is to make life for all, but especially for those who are compelled to do routine work without any change, full of interest and rich in suggestion of opportunities for enjoyment. The community cannot do its duty, by liberal and faithful support, until the function of the library is understood.

Miss Tyler, secretary of the Iowa Free library commission, followed Mr Swem with a talk on the work the library commission was doing in Iowa.

She said that in her state the library movement was considered as one of the means by which the boy and the girl might be prepared for greatness if it should be thrust upon them. As Iowa had no large cities, the work of the commission was concerned in villages and towns, and cities of the second-class, with traveling libraries in rural communities. She spoke of the work with house, traveling libraries, and the sum-When we attempt to trace the subtle education. and silent influence of the printed page and these going out into action constitute life.

last speaker. The first part of his paper was devoted to a brief résumé of library history. In comparing the new with the old he said it was to be feared we Thursday evening, May 1, 1902. had not improved on some of the old library methods.

In speaking of the library movement clauses of the situation was the appre- in Munich and Berlin.

ciation by the young people themselves of the work done, and that when they grew up they would be in sympathy with all plans for the helpfulness of their little ones, and in this connection he thought the children's room ranked second to no present library efforts.

In speaking of library boards he said that people should see to it that it was composed of liberal, broad-minded men and women, and that the library board was not made the dumping-ground of political misfits or personal friends of the appointing power, regardless of their qualifications. This should be part of the duty of a library commission to keep the interest aroused, when a library has been started, so that each community would always be served by this kind of a board. The twentieth century has been called the golden age of the the children, of the periodical clearing library. Let us all fervently hope that the definition of this term will mean mer library school as some of the most closer relations between the people and important undertakings. In closing she the library; a recognition of the just said: And why, after all, should a state wants and needs of each; a getting toappropriate a sum of money for the use gether of the forces for good which will of a commission in library extension and result in the greatest good to the greatpropaganda? We answer, because by est number; in doing all that is possible means of good, wholesome books placed to aid striving humanity in its efforts to within the reach of all we help in devel- reach a higher and better plane through oping a higher and better citizenship. the medium of the broadest universal

In a few closing words Mr Hopkins we see that it all resolves itself into spoke of the end of the meeting being how we may best use this splendid op- practically the beginning; that the asportunity to develop character. More sociation was passing from the old to and more our ideals, inspirations, and the new with a totally changed organambitions come from the printed page, ization. He also spoke of the success with which the program had been carried out, and he wished to express his Purd B. Wright of Missouri was the appreciation, and that of the outgoing executive committee, for the interest and loyalty of all.

The meeting adjourned sine die ELEANOR ROPER, Sec'y.

The Library of congress ranks sixth of the present day he laid particular among the libraries of the world in its stress on the amount and quality of the present contents. France has the largassistance given in strictly educational est, England next, then comes Russia, work. He thought one of the saving and Germany follows with her libraries

#### Library Meetings

Connecticut-The Spring meeting was held at the Young men's institute of New Haven on Wednesday, May 14. There were 62 members present.

The proceedings opened with an address of welcome by W. A. Borden, librarian of the institute. The institute was organized in 1826, and reorganized and incorporated in 1841. It has now 500 members. It gives almost its entire attention to books of the day, and finds in this course its best usefulness.

Miss Hadley read a proof of the final program of the Magnolia meeting, and urged attendance. Pres. Whitney thought the state association should meet at Magnolia, though no meeting

was formally scheduled.

Mr Whitney had written to the president of the Publishers' association, setting forth the sense of the last state meeting as to the increased cost of books under the net system. He received a courteous reply stating that the matter was under consideration, and it was believed a satisfactory arrangement could be made. A meeting of the publishers would be held about the end

of May.

Mr James read the resolutions on book prices adopted by the Pennsylvania Library club and the New Jersey Library association at their Atlantic City meeting in March. After discussion had been invited, it was unanimously resolved that The Connecticut Library association regrets that the Publishers' association has not as yet made concessions to what we believe to be the just representations of the libraries of the country. We repeat the statement of our belief that the cost of socalled "net books" has been advanced much beyond what is reasonable. We believe that the publishers should either materially lower the list prices of books, or give the libraries a discount of at least 25 per cent.

The first paper was by Anna G. and was entitled, Fiction again: where The paper will be printed in full in a later issue of Public Libraries.

The paper on Practical color printing by Charles Everitt, of Doubleday, Page & Co., was illustrated with specimen plates. The theory of three-color printing was discovered about 1860, but it was not until recent years that printing became possible. Any colored object can be reproduced by combining three colors,-yellow, red, and blue. The white element is supplied by the white paper used for printing. The two most practical processes in use today are a combination of pigments and a combination of light. The first is the more practical process, and in this the colors are printed over each other. In the light process the colors are printed in lines side by side, at infinitesimal distances apart. A raised surface is made by exposing bichromated gelatine to the action of the sun through the negative of the photograph to be reproduced. An impression of the relief is then taken in gutta percha, sealing wax, or fusible metal. While the impression is still soft a wire is inserted and connected with an electric copperplating machine, and after a short time one has a strong copper-plate, easily separated from the original impression. In making halftone plates the picture is photographed through a glass screen ruled down and across with black and white lines. The surface of a halftone plate is composed of thousands of little dots. The ordinary screen of 150 lines to the inch has 22,500 black dots, and as many white spaces in each square inch. In addition to the halftone screen a color screen is used to absorb the color value of the color to be produced. Although photographers have secured colored negatives they have not yet found means to reproduce them. The best work on color printing is that by Bolas, Tallent, and Senior, and the English edition is preferable, as it has more plates.

Mr Borden spoke on The charging Rockwell of the New Britain institute, systems in use at the institute. He gave most attention to the system used shall we draw the line of exclusion? in the home delivery of books, as it

might interest libraries that reserved fession, not in the sense of an occupafive books, one to be delivered each week following. A large blank is filed for each borrower, and on this blank are copied the names of the books wanted. An alphabetical list of books is kept on cards, each card having the names of readers wanting the book. As books become available by return or purchase the cards are withdrawn and filed in a current and next-week deliverv file.

Prof. Albert S. Cook of Yale spoke on

#### A librarian and his constituency

Prof. Cook compared the relations between a feudal lord and his dependents with those between a librarian and his constituents. The lord's benefits consisted largely in the defense of the subject people against enemies, while those of the modern baron of books The castle was not the prime defense, neither was the security and prosperity of the feudal community to be found needful supplies. The chief depend-Every librarian is a castellan or a chate- follow a multitude. laine, in possession of a building denot done his duty when he has bought the books that someone has suggested, or that a committee has prescribed, has labeled, shelved, and cataloged them, has handed out what happens to be asked for, and duly recorded the issue. All this is necessary, may be irksome or even arduous, but it is the lowest, if not the smallest, part of a librarian's function. The librarian is the castellan, and to issue stores on demand is the least part of his business. He must see that the proper stores are brought in; must make suggestions if the wrong stores are called for; must indicate the should know his books and his constita servant. Librarianship may be a pro- enson. Current historical novels are

books. A member sends in a list of tion which requires a certain apprenticeship in order to acquaint one with the details of external management, but in the sense that it gives one a commanding position in society. Advice is asked of a lawyer or a physician because they know more of certain vital matters than the inquirer; when a librarian is consulted in the same way the same deference and esteem are his due. If the librarian be a mere clerk, charging a book when an inquirer has made his own choice, he is merely entitled to courtesy; but in proportion as he knows more than the reader, and thus becomes a guide, he is entitled to respect. To gain an intimate knowledge of the books committed to his custody is the foundation of the librarian's ability. This may involve self-denial. He cannot read all the new novels if he is to be a man of light and leading in his community. consisted of aid to advancement in life. He may perhaps be forced to let his constituents read them, if they will not hearken to his sager counsels; but at least he can refuse active complicity. wholly in its willingness to provide Nor need he fear that he will thus forfeit the regard of anyone whose regard ence was ever upon the wisdom, the is worth having. He can only be a skill, the leadership of the castellan. leader on condition that he does not

Prof. Cross spoke on The developvised for its uses, with a community to ment of the historical novel. Most of serve and stores to distribute. He has the mediæval writings were in verse, yet some of them might almost be called historical novels. Chaucer's Troilus and Cressida moved distinctly in that direction. Shakespeare's dramas were founded upon fiction and chronicle history, and they in turn supplied material and suggestion for the eighteenth century historical romances. The advent of the historical novel was delayed by the want of a general knowledge of history, and it was not until Scott's time that a writer considered it necessary to be familiar with history and tradition before writing historical fictions. Scott's novels form the most splendid series of best use to make of each article. He historical scenes that fiction has yet produced. The recent revival of the uency, that he may be a power and not historical novel is owing chiefly to Stevwhich adventure is the predominating element, even though it have an historical background, is not a historical novel, for the same incidents might have a different setting without affecting the tale. Nor is an historical novel one where history is decanted bodily into the fiction. An historical novel need not take its title from a real person, and it should not allot too prominent a position to the real persons and incidents of the story. It should be an exact reproduction of past manners, and the fusion between the history and the fiction should be perfect. To write such a novel required not only the art of the novelist, but a wide knowledge of history, and an affectionate and romantic interest in the past.

It was hoped that Donald G. Mitchell would attend the meeting, but he was too weak. A message of greeting was nevertheless sent to him for having gone through the spiritual motions of a

visit.

Ilion, N. Y .- In accordance with the plan devised by the New York State library association at the annual meeting held at Lake Placid in September, the Library institute for the districts in-About 90 were present, including librarians, trustees, members of state clubs, state. Among the libraries of this district there are 21 which may rightfully be classified as free public libraries; of these, 18 were represented according to the register.

As the first of its kind in this district its success was not wholly certain, but tor, was the next speaker, his subject the outcome disproved all doubts, for the sessions were successful in every way. The people of Ilion gave the visitors the heartiest of welcomes. The success of the occasion was due to the advised the use of the printed cards isefficient local committee, of which S. T. sued by the Library of congress. Russell of Ilion was chairman, and Harriet E. Russell, secretary. The purpose discussed by Mrs Fairchild, her subject

not entitled to the name. A tale of of the institute was: To secure for the small libraries of the state the advantages of mutual acquaintance and cooperation enjoyed by the larger libraries. whose representatives are able to attend the annual meetings of the association.

> The institute opened at 2 p. m. in Harter's hall. W. R. Eastman, State inspector of libraries, introduced Mrs S. C. Fairchild, vice director of the Library school, as conductor of the institute. She spoke of the object of the meeting, saying all had come to share their knowledge with others, to teach as well as to learn. To give a fundamental conception upon which to base discussion, she gave as a definition of the function of the library this: the development and enrichment of human life in the entire community by bringing to all the people the books that belong to them.

The next speaker was Caroline M. Underhill, librarian of the Utica Public library, whose subject was Bookbuying. Miss Underhill's address was a very clear and practical exposition of the most business-like methods to be used in ordering books. She also described the use of the accession book. Following this was W. R. Eastman's cluding Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, very practical talk on Classification and Madison, Montgomery, and Oneida arrangement. He said that since the counties, was held at Ilion last week. majority of people came to a library wanting a book about some subject, or of some particular kind rather than a and others interested in library work certain book, it is necessary for books from widely separated places in the to be classified by their contents. He explained at length the widely used Decimal classification. This, he said, might not be the best, but to have all unite on some one system is of the utmost importance.

W F. Yust, assistant library inspecbeing Catalogs. His advice was that the card catalog should always be used, since it is the only one which can be kept up to date. He also emphatically

Another part of the work was then

being The principles of a charging system. She strongly recommended what is known as the Newark system. R. Eastman's talk on Records and reports was the last of the session.

After every address there was a period for discussion, and some very lively questioning was done, showing plainly how deeply interested the audience was. During one of these periods Miss Underhill of Utica said that a book ordinarily went to the binder after having been out about 20 times, but she had with her a remarkable exception in the shape of the Utica library's copy of the Century cook book, which had been taken out 75 times and was still in fair condition. That speaks well for women's care of books, as some one sug-

At 6 p. m. a banquet was given to the visitors by the trustees of the Ilion public library. After the supper Mr Russell acted as toastmaster, and a number of entertaining addresses were made. At 8.15 the evening session opened. Dr James H. Canfield, librarian of Columbia university, was speaker of the evening. His subject was The library movement.

Dr Canfield held his audience from start to finish, and by his direct simplicity of statement, command of terse English, and enthusiastic conviction, carried home to the minds of his hearers the truth of his speech.

After the address of Dr Canfield, W. R. Eastman, State library inspector, gave a delightful talk on Library buildings, illustrated by lantern slides showing plans, exteriors, and interiors. It was a very practical treatment, and given with authority and discrimination.

On Wednesday morning the meeting was divided into three parts. The first hour was filled by Mrs Fairchild, who gave an admirable address on The selection of books. The second hour was devoted to The relation of the library to of Anna R. Phelps, formerly of Utica, a graduate of the State library school and Miss Phelps introduced the subject in much with friends, but to meet, talk

an able paper. In accordance with her recommendations a resolution was introduced by the secretary of the New century club for the coordination of club work for libraries in this state with the work of the State library association.

It was adopted and was sent to the corresponding secretary of the New York State federation of clubs.

Two interesting papers followed, one by Mrs Mary B. Hedges of Herkimer, treating in a humorous but suggestive manner The club woman in the library; the other, by Mrs J. L. Seger of Frankfort, telling vivaciously How a club founded a library.

The third hour was given to The relation of the library to the school. A. L. Peck of Gloversville spoke in an attractive manner on this subject, and Supt. Abrams of Ilion, Supt. Reed of Little Falls, and Supt. Griffiths of Utica, took part in the discussion, which brought to the close a session of great interest to all who attended the institute.

At the end of the institute it was resolved that the work be carried out on the same lines for the coming year.

Massachusetts-The Massachusetts Library club met in the lecture hall of the Boston Public library, April 24, 1902. In the regrettable absence of Mr Faxon, secretary of the A. L. A., owing to illness, Mr Jones of Salem told of the preliminary arrangements for the A. L. A. conference in Boston and Magnolia. He told of a handbook which would contain a supplementary list of members who have joined since last year's handbook was issued, and urged all who wished to have names and addresses recorded in this book to send information at once to the secretary.

All three hotels at Magnolia would be headquarters, and members of the A. L. A. executive board would be distributed among them.

He reminded those present that the club work, and was under the direction Massachusetts club were the hosts of the A. L. A., and enjoined members to do their best to make the meeting a a member of the New century club. success, warning them not to flock too with, and entertain, if possible, members with whom they had no acquaintance. He emphasized the fact that the best part of the conference was not in the program, but consisted in meeting fellow librarians socially and professionally.

Mr Bolton said not much in the way of entertainment had been provided at Magnolia; the rocks and the moonlight

were considered sufficient.

Lucius P. Lane urged all members to show genuine hospitality as befitted them, and to emerge from their proverbial glacial condition for the occasion.

Mr Gifford made a short report on the work of the committee on the prices of net books, stating what had been done since the last meeting, and referring to the resolutions of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Library clubs and the recent correspondence in the Publishers' weekly and the letters of Mr Peoples and Mr Scribner. It was resolved that the Massachusetts Library club members indorse the request of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania Library clubs to the Publishers, association for a discount up to 25 per cent on net books, and it appeared that there was a reasonable ground for expecting some concessions in the matter.

No definite action could be taken till after the Publishers' association meeting, which took place soon after the expiration of the year of agreement, on May 1, and Mr Gifford hoped that they would be able to make some definite statement to the A. L. A. conference

at Magnolia.

Mr Osborn then brought up the matter of a nominating committee for club officers to be elected at the annual meeting. The president appointed Mary Sargent, W. I. Fletcher, and Gardner Jones as nominating officers.

Charles E. Goodspeed then gave an interesting paper, saying he approached the matter not from the bibliographer's standpoint, but from that of the practical bookseller. His subject was

Rare books

He said we needed a practical definition of the word "rare," which was

comparative, and instanced a catalog of engravings in a New York city club, which described them as rare, very rare, extremely rare, exceedingly rare, and unique, evidently trying to establish thus the degrees of rarity. Unique, he said, could mean only one thing, whereas "rare" might have half a dozen meanings. The practical definition of a rare book was one that is much desired and hard to get, but a rare book is not necessarily valuable. He instanced as a useful demonstration of this last statement a seventeenth century Bible valued at \$2.50, which he had used to convince many that the age of a book does not establish great value. A rare book was not always valuable on account of rarity. The causes of rarity were numerous Sometimes small editions were the cause, or lack of proper appreciation, or too great popularity, such as was the case with the early editions of the New England primer, of which it was impossible to get the first edition. Destruction of books, or parts of editions, by fire was another cause, and destruction by authors in a fit of penitence, such as was the case with Whittier's Moll Pitcher, a little book now valued at \$200.

The modern practice of limiting editions has a bearing on the rarity of books

in the future.

Books are likely to be found by those not looking for them in places they think not of. The rarest book he had found in this way was a first edition of some Welsh poems by Henry Vaughan, of which there were only two other copies extant, and this was turned up in a lot of books sent from a Chicago law firm for \$3. In a Boston bookstore on the 5-cent shelves he had come across a copy of Hawthorne's Visit to the Celestial city, which had been issued by some Sunday-school society in different covers, under the title of Hawthorne's Celestial railroad. This was worth \$25.

In a box of books sold for a few dollars a copy of the Aiken Bible of Philadelphia, 1782, was found, which had

been divided into two parts.

The valued value of many books, specially Americana, was not known or appreciated by many owners. A collector interested in Columbus had bought of him Juvenile tales from American his-·tory, containing chiefly the life of Columbus, but becoming interested in another subject had returned the book, which he placed on the 25-cent shelves, on which the same collector some time later saw it, and reported this had sold at Bangs for \$10 since he had first

bought it.

Many books were rare and valuable on account of details of local interest not otherwise recorded. He spoke of Lowell's Commemoration ode, a thin 8vo volume in stiff boards, limited to 50 copies, all signed by the author, two copies of which were sold last year, the first realizing \$220 at Arnold's, and the second \$419 at French's. These sales probably attracted unusual audiences' and therefore unusual prices ruled. Prices of rare books at sales were regulated by the momentary fancies of private buyers, and such prices were often surprising. The collector and his hobbies have a definite bearing on prices. The collector of modern first editions has created and sustained the market. The rare books most in demand are those which have acquired special value from annotations, marginal notes, and autographs. He instanced many cases by way of illustration, notably a book in which was found the entry, Nathan Hale, his book, which was a volume that had obviously belonged to that hero, and, in consequence, had an historic value; one in which the autograph, John Robertson, appeared, which volume had also historic interest from having belonged to the beloved pastor of the Pilgrims, and an American history belonging to Quincy Adams which contained bought by him at the sale of Franklin's library. This is now placed in the Bos-

ware of imperfect copies, which, except in most unusual cases, it was rarely

possible to complete.

He said the motto of most collectors was completeness. Most of them collected primarily for amusement, but he thought with the ultimate intention of incorporating in some public collection. The increase of the number of collectors and their purchases sustained the market.

Mr Goodspeed concluded by saying the knowledge of what was desirable must come by intuition, and that no one without the book sense would ever be an adept in book collecting.

Edmund H. Garrett then addressed

the meeting on

#### The illustration of books

He said he had been asked to treat from the artistic side, pointing out what was permissible to admire and why, but it was difficult to treat it from the artistic view altogether, for the personality and work of leading illustrators was constantly changing, and there was nothing to say about the drawings. Mr Dooley had said, You could bring a man up to the library, but you could not make him think, and he would not be able to make them discriminate. He said the general development of a book was intimately connected with mechanical processes, and he should be obliged to treat his subject more or less from the mechanical standpoint. He traced the history of illustration, beginning with wood-engraving, and mentioned the hostilities between engraver and artist up to the introduction of photography, which made a great difference to both artist and workman. Scribner's and the Century were the pioneers of the new American school of wood-engraving, for these magazines welcomed notes made by him, and a statement by everything new in the line of illustra-Quincy Adams that this book had be- tion. Photography on wood was the longed to Benjamin Franklin, and was first art that ever attracted much attention abroad. A few reproaches were brought against the school, one of ton Public library. 'First editions of all which was that the use of the white line books were most in demand, and he was abandoned; the black line was the warned collectors and purchasers to be- natural expression of the pen and was,

graver's tool. He explained how each such matters. was obtained and their values. chief fault of the new school was its devotion to trivialities, such as texture, paper, and medium, matters not in the province of art, but the school was eminently successful. He then went on to describe the halftone process and the photogravure process, which was, he said, directly opposite to that of the halftone, as the picture was printed from hollows in the plate into which the paper goes down, sucking up the ink or color.

Sometimes in color plates the colors were printed at one impression and then touched up by hand. The photogravure process was not much practiced in America excepting experimentally. The plates are very costly and are mostly imported from France, costing from \$1 to \$7.50 apiece.

Color illustrations are obtained by the superimposing of one color over another, and he described some examples of color-printing in red, yellow, and black as being most ingeniously ugly.

Mr Garrett described the two modern schools of illustration, the "pictorial" and the "decorative," the latter school preferring flat treatment altogether, and English artist, Walter Crane.

Book illustration in America up to the present occupied a secondary position, owing to the fact that the great American magazines had taken the lead, and had more money to spend on such work than book publishers. The superintending of the illustrative matter was done by trained men, generally artists, which was rarely the case in publishing houses. The success of these magazines was not due to their literary contributions, which he, however, did not wish to criticise, but rather to the excellence of their illustrations

Life, he said, was established, owned, and controlled by an artist. He instanced its success as a contradiction of the supposition that an artist was not acquainted with the general make-up brary, where this had been done to ad-

therefore, artistic, whereas the white and practical detail required in making line was the natural expression of the up books, and was not competent in

> Lift the illustration of books to the first place in America and he had no doubt but that it will be the equal of any publication, not only in the United States, but everywhere else.

> The meeting then adjourned for luncheon, reassembling in the same place at 3 p. m., when Pres. Eliot of Harvard college spoke on the subject of Living and dead books, or books in actual use and books not in use. In substance his address embodied and extended his remarks made in the report of Harvard university, which had not proved acceptable, though, he quaintly added, he had considerable experience in making unacceptable remarks. (This address, as taken by notes, is given on page 219.)

Mr Ballard of Pittsfield opened the discussion by stating that there was a great deal of information contained in the dead books, and if the card catalog could be made, as was being done in many libraries, more analytical, and the library reduced by it to an encyclopedia, even its dead books would furnish a valuable amount of inspiration and information.

He thought a distinction should be being an outcome of the work of the made between "foraging" and "browsing," and spoke of the value to the community of some so-called dead books, giving several instances where out-of-date books had been of distinct service, and said it would be a wise coroner's jury that could sit on a book and pronounce it dead, declaring that it was the function of a public library to meet the people's demand, for which they paid.

Mr Green of Worcester said that very few libraries could afford the cost of valuable analytical indexes, and the cost of catalog cases was a serious item, and went on to state that there were in many libraries a great many books out of place which would better be put in some other library, and instanced the case of the Quincy (Mass.) Public livantage. He said the greatest difficulty was in weeding out books and considering where these books should be de-

posited to be of most use.

Prof. Ripley then said that though browsing does not always give nutrition it does often stimulate the appetite, and he enjoyed it after workinghours. He said the attempt to classify literature sometimes led to ludicrous results, and instanced cases where The tale of two cities had been put with books on Municipal government, and a volume on the Races of Europe, for which he was partly responsible, among books on the Turf and sport. spoke of the collection of the Boston Public library as being second to none but that of the British museum. He said books, specially scientific works, pass out of date, the topics of which they treat progress, and the books are not only worthless but misleading, as they misrepresent the topics of which they treat. He regretted the fact that so many readers were wasting their time on such works.

Brooks Adams spoke from the point of view of the practical users of books, which he regarded as a means of obtaining an end, and said that to his mind the valuable part of a book was that part where it most misrepresented. Modern knowledge was a process of elimination. A book by itself is like a fact which has value only in relation to

another fact.

He said the curse of modern book collections was duplication, and recommended every library to have some specialty or some department which should be made complete as far as pos-

sible.

Mr Lane of Harvard college treated the matter from the point of view of the literary worker, to whom access to the books themselves is of great value. In many instances it was necessary to see and handle the volumes, as it was not possible beforehand to know what books are wanted. He instanced a case in point of a professor who was making a study of literary history which involved his handling a large number of works. ment, and the discussion of the subject

C. A. Cutter said it always rather amused him to find that though ninetenths of the libraries with which they were connected were small, yet matters were constantly discussed from the point of view of a large library. It was, of course, an important matter for both large and small, and he proceeded to describe the division of dead from current books in the Boston athenæum as far back as 20 years ago.

Pres. Eliot then summed up the discussion, and said among other things, that foraging and browsing were not regularly approved methods of getting one's food, though he would not object to browsing, as suggested by Prof. Ripley, after working-hours are over. He could not maintain that there were any dead books. He approved Mr Green's idea of sorting the books among libraries, and said that duplication must exist with popular books, or those in urgent demand, and would continue. He regretted the extreme intolerance of delay on the delivery of books among scholars and students, who he thought in many instances were unnecessarily unreasonable.

He did not believe in catering to persons searching for materials for books when they do not know the titles or authors of the books wanted.

The object he had in view in presenting this subject of live dead books was merely to induce consideration of this problem with a view to the future; to find out what is the just idea and aim of librarians and trustees in regard to large collections of books, and to provide against difficulties in this connection which we clearly see are going to

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks proposed by Mr Barton of Worcester and unanimously carried by M. S. R. J. the members present.

#### The Madison (Wis ) Library meeting

A library meeting will be held at Madison, Wis., on Aug. 28, 29 and 30, 1902.

The first session will be devoted to the vexed problem of the public docu-

will be led by Adelaide R. Hasse, an authority on government publications. The second morning will also be of interest, as F. N. Doubleday of New York city will speak on The relation of the publisher to the public as it is very largely affected by librarians. Book criticism will also be considered by one of the leading authorities of the day. The third morning will be occupied with a full discussion of Library architecture, illustrated by an exhibit from Patton & Miller of Chicago. It is intended to leave the afternoon open for round tables, section meetings, private conference, or recreation. A cordial invitation is extended to all librarians, trustees, and friends of libraries everywhere to attend this meeting. The lakes and drives about Madison afford delightful opportunity for recreation, while the Historical and University libraries, the City library, and the offices of the Wisconsin Free library commission, will be found of interest to all library workers. Further information to prepare his paper. may be obtained by addressing L. E. Stearns, Madison, Wis.

#### Library Association of Australasia

The annual meeting of the Library association of Australasia took place at Melbourne on April 2-4 inclusive. The initial meeting opened at the Public library of Melbourne on Wednesday morning, April 2, with Pres. Hon. Edward Langton of the public library at Victoria in the chair.

Delegates attended for the first time from each of the six states in the Commonwealth of Australia, and most of the leading libraries were officially repre-sented. The attendance was well maintained at each session, and most of the papers led to interesting and useful discussions.

The president gave a short address on the Development of the library association movement in the United States, England, and Australia, followed by a history of the Public library of Victoria.

and expressed a hope that the state parliament of Victoria would no longer stand in the way of the opening of the public library on the Sabbath.

The first paper was given by H. C. L. Anderson, public librarian, New South Wales, on Libraries and the government subsidy. Mr Anderson dealt with the expenditure of the government grant for municipal libraries in New South Wales, and advocated the distribution of this grant by capable persons. In his opinion such libraries had proved failures, and large sums of money had been wasted in the injudicious selection of books.

The afternoon session was held in the Town hall at Melbourne. J. R. G. Adams, public librarian, South Australia, who was to have read a paper on How we should endeavor to increase the attendance at our public libraries, attended the meeting, but as he had been ill for some months he was unable

The second paper was On the management and maintenance of small public libraries, by A. J. Taylor, public librarian, Tasmania. This was a description of the working of the Tasmania Public library.

Library classification was discussed by W. H. Ifould, assistant librarian, Public library of South Australia. This was a paper on The Dewey decimal system, and was in reply to a paper read by Mr Brazier at the Adelaide meeting. This was followed by a paper, A few words on binding, by the Rev. Dr Bevan, who advocated excellence in binding and the disuse of the binder's knife. A most delightful evening was spent at a conversazione in the National gallery, given by the trustees of the Public library of Victoria, and the opening of the loan exhibition of rare and curious books, manuscripts, and objects of bibliographical and historical interest. The chief exhibit was a Shakespeare, first folio, 1623, lent by the Public library of New South Wales. Manuscripts and He also referred to opening on Sundays documents relating to the early history of the state libraries in the other states, of Australia, made up the best collection that has ever been gotten together in Australia.

The meeting on Thursday morning, April 3, at the Town hall, was opened by a paper, Should libraries be municipalized, and if so, why? by J. L. Robertson. This was a plea for the establishment of municipal libraries with lending branches, and was followed by a paper on Educative influence of public libraries, by W. L. Fairland, librarian of the Sydney School of arts. He said that the public library was of equal value with the public school and the church as a means of public education. and was the biggest factor in social and commercial success. Miss Windever. assistant, Public library of New South Wales, then read a paper on Library bulletins, advocating the use of illustrated bulletins to attract attention to noteworthy books. Talbot Smith followed this with a portrayal of the modern librarian, as he too often is, and contrasted him with the ideal librarian, who constitutes himself the guide, philosopher, and friend of readers.

The afternoon session opened by a paper on The Benedictine library at Monte Cassino, by James Smith, trustee and treasurer of the Public library of Victoria. This was a scholarly paper of much interest, as this library was founded by St Benedict in A. D. 528. The next paper was on The mutilation of books in libraries, by W. J. Sowden, member of the board of governors of the public libraries of South Australia. This was a very entertaining paper, general rather than practical. It was followed by a paper on Fiction in local libraries, by F. G. A. Barnard, who dealt with the difficulties of small libraries in maintaining supplies of current fiction. The morning meeting was then concluded by a paper on The proposed federal library of the commonwealth, by E. L. Armstrong, public librarian Victoria. He dealt with the question of how to make the proposed National library as serviceable as possible to the community, saying that the best methods of organization should be adopted and the best man available should be from whom cooperation was expected.

secured, and if he could not be obtained in Australia, the government should seek him in England or Amer-

In the evening a brilliant address was delivered by P. McM. Glynn at the upper hall of the Athenæum on Collins st., on The disposition of Shakespeare as reflected from his works. From Mr Glynn's description, Shakespeare must have been in every sense a good fellow, modest and humane, generous and confiding to a fault; a hater of meanness and vulgarity, with a heart susceptible to all forms of beauty and easily moved to indignation at the thought of injus-

The Friday morning meeting opened with a paper on The club side of institutes, by George Allen, librarian, Newcastle School of arts, who suggested the popularizing of libraries in small centers of population by encouraging the promotion of library and other societies in connection with the library. This was followed by a paper on The meaning of the library movement in Australia and its importance to the commonwealth, by A. W. Brazier, sub-librarian of the Public library of Victoria, who told that the land which possessed numerous libraries and art galleries, and encouraged painting and public culture, would always be found to be a land where happiness and contentment reigned. T. S. Hall then gave a general description of the library of the Royal society of Victoria, which was followed by a paper entitled, A plea for a national museum, by A. T. Woodward, who advocated the establishment of a national museum on lines similar to the British museum, in the new federal city, to be maintained by the commonwealth. A visit to Parliament house and the Library of parliament concluded the afternoon meeting.

At the general business meeting in the evening the Honorable Secretary referred to the small support the association had received, and of the feelings of sympathy which seemed to prevail among some of the Australian librarians

Various opinions were expressed as to the possibility of maintaining the existence of the association. After much discussion, it was agreed that the present office bearers, with the chief librarians of the state libraries, should be a standing committee to decide where the next biennial meeting should be held.

Owing to lack of funds it is feared that it will be impossible to maintain the publication of the Library record. A motion was carried, however, that it is highly desirable that it should be continued to be published. Each quarter 1000 copies of this journal are published, and although they have been freely distributed in Australia, England, and America, under 200 subscriptions have been received. There is sufficient money in hand to cover the cost of printing another number, but unless there is a large increase in the number of subscriptions, it is probable that the Record will cease with the next issue.

The subscription to the association, which covers the Record, was fixed at to shillings for libraries and 5 shillings for individuals.

The New York Library club has just issued a handbook of the libraries of Greater New York, including a manual and historical sketch of the club.

Beautifully bound in blue and white, with gold lettering, the volume of 186 pages speaks of the artistic taste of its compilers.

The alphabetical list of libraries numbers 288, but including branch libraries the whole number represented is 350. The name, location, history, regulations, and resources (with number of volumes) of each library are given, as well as special collections where such exist.

The historical sketch covers a full account of the 75 meetings of the club held during the first 15 years of its organization, or to the end of 1900, and is preceded by a list of topics discussed and of papers read at these meetings.

Of interest to all libraries, the volume will be a helpful guide to students

#### University and College Libraries

McGill university, Toronto, Canada-In connection with the McGill Traveling libraries two experiments have recently been made. For over a year—ever since the system was incorporated-we have been supplying a lantern for use in connection with the illustrated traveling lectures for teachers, which, though not directly connected with the university. have been in operation in Montreal for several seasons. The first experiment is this: one of the lectures is on Italy, and deals chiefly with Naples, Rome, Florence, Venice, and Pisa, which are illustrated by about 120 slides. We have made up a library of 29v., including nine novels, upon the same lines, and we expect a reading club to take both lecture and library simultaneously. To use the lecture as an introduction, spend three months or more upon the books, and finally close by repeating the lecture, or at least with a second view of the slides. both as a summary and in order to make as vivid as possible the impression of scenes and objects which have already grown familiar through the books.

Our second experiment is with the Underwood stereoscopes and slides. We have sets of 75 slides on a single subject, e. g., a trip in Palestine, a trip through Canada, South African pictures, each slide being numbered so that the proper sequence may be observed in looking at them. A set of slides and a stereoscope is included in a library and is lent exactly as if it were a book. We hope that when it goes into a family several pleasant and instructive evenings around the table will result. It is intended if this side of our work grows. to issue with each set of slides a pamphlet outlining the tour and giving a very brief description of the pictures.

Suggestions in relation to either or both of these efforts will be welcome. C. H. GOULD.

Illinois-The pedagogical library and museum at the University of Illinois was started in the fall of 1900. At that time the professor of pedagogy subwho wish to use the New York libraries. mitted to the director of the library

school his plan for such a library, to be organized under the custodianship of the department of education. When the preliminaries had all been attended to, the problem of organization was turned over to the senior library students for solution.

The scope of the collection includes photographs, plans, specifications, and descriptions of school buildings; old and current catalogs and courses of study of public school systems and educational institutions; material constructed or prepared by pupils, including models in wood, metal, and clay, work in paper and pasteboard, work in color or drawing, written exercises; general educational reports and special publications; school furniture and appliances, including charts, globes, desks, etc.; apparatus of all makes and kinds for school laboratories; and catalogs, photographs, and descriptions of ma-

Circular letters were sent to publishers and to school authorities, asking for loans or gifts of such publications or of such work, and very generous returns have been received. All the material deposited was to remain the property of the owner, subject to recall but only one loan has so far been received, the rest of the library being permanent gifts. This loan collection has had a different treatment from that given the gifts, so that if recalled no mark of the library will be upon the books themselves. Over 1550v., including pamphlets and books, have been accessioned, while over 8000 paper bound and 800 cloth bound reports have not been touched. All the work on the books, excepting pasting the labels and the plates, has been done by library students. One senior has charge for two weeks at a time, revising the work done by the juniors who are assigned to her. The work has been doubled by having all the records made for the pedagogical library duplicated in the university library.

work done by the children in paper and pasteboard. Illustrations of famous sayings were planned out, fables made to speak for themselves, and some poems were told in picture writing.

Another collection of interest is the one of school blanks which is being gathered together by a student for comparative study.

The most valuable charts are those representing the development of silk, cotton, and wool from the primitive state to the finished product.

The special advantage to the pedagogical student arising from the use of such a library and museum is the added familiarity this use gives him with the tools of his profession. He is often accustomed to more elaborate and expensive apparatus than he can have in his own school, and is often unfamiliar with any other. The question of textbooks is also a puzzling one, and he sometimes does not know what nor where to buy. It is hoped by this collection to modify to a great degree these faults among the prospective teachers at Illinois.

HARRIET E. HOWE.

Nebraska-The sheep-bound sets of at any time, unless otherwise specified; government documents in this library are arranged by serial numbers under numerical order with the following exceptions: we have taken out from the sheep-bound sets all the volumes comprising the following sets:

> Bulletin of the United States Geological survey.

Consular reports.

Special Consular reports.

Statistical abstract of the United States.

Water supply and irrigation papers. Reports of the American historical association, and possibly two or three other sets which do not appear in any other bound form under government auspices. These we classify, catalog, and shelve just as we would any other set of non-government books, and we put in the place where each volume of One of the most interesting gifts was these sets would stand in the regular received from Utah, and consisted of numerical order among the government

the serial number of the volume which by the heirs as a memorial library. has been shelved elsewhere, and on one where this volume now stands. The only inconvenience which we have encountered in this method is that sometimes Bulletins of the Geological survey, for example, are bound in volumes containing other miscellaneous documents which we do not care to remove from the regular numerical series. In this case we add to the catalog cards for the set concerned a note stating just what volumes or numbers are not found in the regular set, and giving the serial number of the volume in the government set which contains them.

West Virginia-In 1897-98 this library was thoroughly reorganized. Complete new records were made and the department was put on a new working basis. It was open 14 hours a day, from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. The experiment of opening on Sunday from 2 to 5 p. m. was tried with such success that Sunday opening is now felt to be a necessity. A dictionary card catalog was made, and by degrees the library assumed its proper place in the university activities.

· Want of room and inadequate provision for assistants have been everpresent conditions, but the growth has been steady and we have now nearly 25,000v.

We have absolutely free access to the shelves. In our present quarters we could not do otherwise even if we wished, but since we consider that much of the success of the work is due to this policy, we shall regret the necessity for a change when it comes to us, as it must soon.

The law library, which is housed in another building, is under the management of the university librarian. The beginning of a law library is now on a good basis and is in the process of being cataloged.

A gift of great interest to the uni-

documents a wooden dummy about one- of the late Senator W. T. Willey, conhalf inch thick, on the back of which is taining about 3000v., and was donated

But the subject of vital and absorbface of which is the information as to ing interest here is the new library building, which has been in construction during the past year, and will be finished during the summer. It is built of gray stone at a cost of about \$100,oco. It is constructed on the stack plan, with provision for a two-story stack. The first floor is occupied by the reading, reference, delivery, and workrooms, and the librarian's office. second floor will contain two large rooms for museum purposes. Duplicates and storage and packing rooms are provided for in the basement.

We hope to be able to start in the next college year in the new building.

Wisconsin—On his resignation from the presidency of the University of Wisconsin in the autumn of 1901, Dr Charles Kendall Adams presented to the university library the larger part of his fine private library. This munificent gift of books, the largest ever received by the library from a single person, numbers about 2200v., a valuable collection of books especially strong in works on modern European history. Many handsomely bound sets of standard works are also included. A handsome book plate, designed and engraved by the Hammersmith Engraving Co. of Milwaukee, has just been obtained for this collection.

The growth of the library in the past has been chiefly through purchases. While many volumes have been constantly presented by individuals, societies, etc., there have been, until the last three years, few large gifts to the library. The Adams library is the last of four somewhat notable gifts. January, 1899, the sum of \$3150 was presented by German-Americans of Milwaukee to secure for the university a Germanic seminary library. This liberal gift was carefully expended to develop and supplement the German versity was received during the past section of the library, the number of year. It consists of the private library additions from this source being 1700v.

The well-known publishing and bookselling house of F. A. Brockhaus of Leipzig, from whom these books were purchased, increased this collection by the free gift of 350v. of their own publications. This new German library has found a home in the Germanic seminary room on the third floor of the new

library building.

In the fall of 1900 the sum of \$2000 was given to the university by Charles F. Pfister and Mr and Mrs Fred Vogel of Milwaukee for the purchase of books for the new School of commerce. Later in the same academic year the sum of \$2645 was received as a gift from friends of the university in New York city, Milwaukee, and Madison, for the purchase of books needed by the School of economics and political science. These two gift funds have been slowly and carefully expended to develop the resources of the library in the lines indicated.

These and smaller, but equally welcome, gifts of the past few years lead to the hope that the future may witness a continuance of such gifts in increased number. In no other way can alumni and other friends of the university so well show their loyalty and interest as by gifts, small as well as large, to the library of the university.

W. M. SMITH.

#### Minnesota State University

The Minnesota State library commission will hold a summer school for library training at the State university in Minneapolis, July 14 to Aug. 22, 1902. No text-books will be used. The instruction will be entirely by lectures and practical work, following the treatment of a book through all the processes. The course will be under the direction of Mrs J. W. Southward, assisted by Clara F. Baldwin, librarian of the commission. No entrance examination is required, and the course is open to all who expect to do library work. The fee is \$5. Further information may be had on application to Gratia Countryman, Secretary Library commission, Minneapolis, Minn.

#### Library Schools

#### Drexel

Instead of taking the usual spring trip to visit libraries, the class voted to postpone this part of the year's work until June, and attend the A. L. A. meeting at Magnolia. On their way up to Magnolia they will stop in New York and Boston to visit a few of the principal libraries. The school hopes to have a large number of its graduates at the A. L. A. meeting, and anticipate a most pleasant reunion.

On the 16th of April Florence B. Kane, class of '98, gave the school an account of her experiences of the past few months as library organizer for the State commission of Delaware, presenting in a very realistic way the difficulties and pleasures of the work.

It is always an advantage, in studying any system of thought or work, to hear from the originator himself an explanation of how it was conceived and worked out. This advantage has been enjoyed by the present class, as well as by some of our previous classes, in hearing from Charles A. Cutter an account of his Expansive classification.

M.L. Hunt, class of 1901, has accepted an appointment as assistant in the Pat-

erson (N. J.) Public library.

A. B Duble, class of 1901, has secured a position in the Y. M. C. A. library, New York city.

#### Illinois

Miss Tyler of the Iowa State library commission visited the library school early in May. During her visit she addressed the students on the work of the commission. She outlined the office and methods of the commission, and related many of her own experiences, which furnished examples of the difficulties to be met and overcome in its organization, and the good results which follow. She spoke also of the traveling library system of the state, and of the tri-state coöperation existing with Wisconsin and Minnesota.

W. O. Waters, B. L. S., 1900, head of the order department in the university

library, read a paper on the Net price son, who need not necessarily be an exsystem before the meeting of Illinois State library association at Quincy.

#### The alumni lecture

The alumni lectureship was auspiciously inaugurated on the afternoon of the 20th, when Mr Hopkins of the John Crerar library gave the first annual lecture.

The library, the museum, and the new education was the subject which, notwithstanding extremely oppressive atmospheric conditions, held the closest attention for more than an hour, of an audience made up chiefly of library students and alumni, but containing also representatives of faculty and students from the other schools and colleges of the university, and citizens of the two

university towns.

The new education, as defined by Mr Hopkins, is the study of both the student and the subject, and the attempt to put these into their proper relation to each other and to the world at large. The library in its capacity of educator must not fail to keep up with the development suggested by this meaning. It is no longer sufficient to study a subject through books alone, but to study it also as illustrated by objects. It is not possible for each to seek these illustrative objects for himself, but they may be collected and placed at his disposal. This is the museum idea. The aim in establishing museums should be the same as in establishing schools and libraries-to have good ones everywhere, well-administered, though necessarily small, and to have others highlydeveloped and specialized wherever circumstances make it possible.

The threefold object of a museum is to give opportunity for instruction, amusement, and research, but the first and second are to be most emphasized in the popular museum. The museum, no more than the library, should exhibit all its material at once, but should be so arranged as to fulfill each separate object of its existence. The desirability of combining the administrations of these two educative forces in one per- the State civil service examination,

pert curator or an expert librarian, but who should be an expert in administration, was emphasized, since the real content of the library and the museum is the same under different forms, the museum containing fragments illustrative of the world's knowledge, and the library, the world's literature about these fragments.

A classed subject catalog of each collection, with references from one to the other, was suggested as a means of increasing the usefulness of each collection, and every opportunity of cooperation with the schools and with each

other should be seized.

In the evening a reception was tendered to Mr and Mrs Hopkins by the Library club. The guests were received in the library schoolroom, between eight and eleven, by Mr and Mrs Hopkins, Miss Sharp, Miss Mann, and Miss Dunbar, president of the Library club.

#### New York

Frank P. Hill, librarian of the Brooklyn Public library, gave three lectures before the school May 15 and 16 on Some phases of administration and the Distribution of the Carnegie gift to Greater New York. He gave an interesting comparison of methods followed in the branch library system of several The lectures were thoroughly cities practical and helpful, and the personality of the speaker inspired confidence in his judgments.

The Library institute held in the State library May 7 and 8 was attended by all the students. They enjoyed the evening addresses by Dr Canfield and Mr Dewey, and profited by the wise and witty remarks of the conductor, Mr Peck of Gloversville. It is, however, quite possible that the student attendance, so much larger than that of the librarians of the district, did not add to the success of the institute. At the next institute it will probably be arranged for the students to attend in detachments, instead of in a body.

Eleven members of the school took

held May 17, for positions as assistants in New York State library. SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

The entrance examination for the library school for next year will be held Tuesday, June 24, from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.,

and from 2 to 6 p. m.

The lectures of the past month have been: by Florence Cragg, a former pupil of Nancy Bailey of London, on Indexing, preliminary to the course in indexing; by W. W. Bishop, of the Polytechnic institute, on the Bibliography of education and the bibliography of the classics; by Frank P. Hill, of the Brooklyn Public library, on Some phases of branch work in public libraries; by George H. Baker of New York, the first of his annual series on Bookbuying. Owing to the illness of Miss Rathbone, the head instructor in the school, from which, however, she is now fortunately recovering, the course of lessons on the Cutter classification is being given by Abby Sargent of Medford, Mass., who is familiar with both the Decimal and the Cutter systems, and uses the latter in the Medford library. Miss Sargent will set the examination and go over the students' papers and work at the end of the course. With the exception of Mr Baker's course, and one other lecture, there will be no further lectures from visiting librarians. The visits to local libraries begin May 9, this year, under the director's guidance. These, with the practical work now being done by students in all parts of the library, fill the full measure of time required. Several students are taking a part of their practical work in the Brooklyn Public library.

More than half of the class will attend the conference at Magnolia, returning to Brooklyn for the institute commencement the evening of June 19.

Annie H. Gilman, 1902, has been appointed librarian of the North Bennet street industrial school of Boston, Boston Public library.

Antoinette P. Metcalf, 1902, has been

appointed to a vacancy in the reference department of the Pratt institute Free library.

Harriet L. Eaton, 1902, who went to Indianapolis the middle of April to act as instructor in the State library school, has been engaged to catalog in the State library of Indiana during the summer.

Louise Merrill and Jane E. Gardner, 1902, have been engaged for a year's work in cataloging by the Bar association library of New York.

Ruth S. Granniss, 1902, has been appointed librarian of the Public library of Newport, R. I.

Sarah B. Ball, 1902, announces her en-

gagement to be married.

Maud E. Derickson, 1902, has been engaged to assist in the cataloging of the new public library at Paterson, N. J., to replace the one destroyed by fire.

Kate O. Pearson and Anne W. Rosenmüller, 1902, have been engaged as substitutes during the summer by Brooklyn and New York libraries.

Agnes Cowing, 1902, has been engaged as assistant by the Pratt institute Free

Edna Brown, 1900, succeeds Mary Titus as cataloger at the Lafayette college library, Easton, Pa.

Mrs Metta R. Ludey, 1901, has been engaged as cataloger by the Paterson

(N. J.) Public library.

Other students of the present class are considering propositions, and it begins to appear as if the entire class would be occupied by the first of September.

In the absence of Miss Rathbone, the head instructor in the school, the director has arranged to accompany the class on its visits to local libraries. These visits begin on May 9, with a trip of observation to the East Broadway branch of the Aguilar library, the Chatham square branch of the New York Public library, and the library of the King's Daughters settlement in the Jacob Riis house, all in the heart of the Mass., which is also a station of the east side. The quiz that followed these visits was exceedingly interesting.

MARY W. PLUMMER, Director.

#### Chicago Library Club

The tenth annual meeting was held at the Chicago Public library May 8, 1902. Officers for 1:02-03 were unanimously elected as follows: Pres- club adjourned until October. ident, Irene Warren; vice-presidents, Earl G. Swem and Mary E. Hawley; secretary, Chesley R. Perry; treasurer, Clarence A. Torrey. Resignations were received from several members who had not paid this year's it was voted that the constitution be followed and the nonpaying members be dropped. Anna S. Packer, M. Estella Garver, and Frank L. Tolman were elected to membership. Pres. Josephson presented a report of the work of the club during the past year. The secretary's report showed a net gain in membership of 25, there now being 102 members. The treasurer's report showed receipts and expenditures of over \$700, the publication of the Union list swelling the amount, with a balance on hand of \$46.11.

Mr Perry and Miss Ahern opened the discussion pro and con on the proposition that the club undertake the preparation, publication, and distribution of special reading lists. Mr Perry took the position that the club ought to be doing something, that this was something that it could do; that special reading lists would be most useful in Chicago, that the failure of the Chicago libraries to issue such lists was the club's opportunity. Miss Ahern replied that the club ought not to undertake to do work that the Chicago libraries should be doing, that the members of the club are overworked as it is, and that this new work would probably devolve upon a handful of the hardest worked ones; that what the club need is not more technical work, but more professional spirit higher ideals of the work that belongs to them already, more relaxation, more sociability and fellowship.

A lively discussion followed and culminated in a motion that the club unof special reading lists. This was lost, tions will be appreciated. It was then moved and seconded that

Library association, or elsewhere, special reading lists and distribute them At this point a motion to lay the whole subject on the table prevailed, and the

CHESLEY R. PERRY, Sec'y.

#### Program

National association of state librarians. Fifth annual session

June 18, 1902.

Morning session, 9.30. Greeting, C. B. Tillinghast, S. L. of Massachusetts; president's address, W. E. Henry, S. L. of Indiana; business, miscellaneous.

Reports of committees.

I Report to recommend a uniformity of law in labeling and distribution of public documents. Chairman, L. D. Carver, S. L. of Maine.

2 Report on uniformity in preparation and publication of session laws. Chairman, R. H. Whitten, Sociology librarian of New York State library. Discussion.

Afternoon session, 2.30. Round table discussion; Relation of the state library and state university, Mary C. Spencer, S. L. of Michigan; Use and importance of genealogy in state libraries, A. H. Chase, S. L. of New Hampshire; What a state librarian's report should embody, J. W. Brigham, S. L. of Iowa. Collection and reservation of maps in state libraries; The question of duplicates-what number of its own state. publications should a state library reserve? Further topics suggested.

Evening session, 8. Card catalog for United States documents, L. C. Ferrell, U. S. superintendent of documents; The mission of the state library, G. S. Godard, S. L. of Connecticut; Report of nominating committee. Adjournment.

#### Classification of Library Economy and Bibliography

We are revising these subjects in the Decimal classification and ask everyone interested to send promptly any topics, subdivisions, or suggestions. The Library school students feel the need of a minute classification of these subjects for their lecture notes and material, so that we shall provide for every topic which promises to be useful. An early dertake the preparation and publication response from those who have sugges-

MELVIL DEWEY, the club purchase from the New York State library, Albany, N.Y., May 15, 1902

### News from the Field

East

The first smoking-room in a Massachusetts public library was opened at Belmont in May.

Dover, N. H., has received an offer of \$20,000 from Mr Carnegie for a public library on the usual conditions.

J. Pierpont Morgan has been elected director of the Holyoke (Mass.) Public library. He gave \$10,000 to this library recently.

Mr Carnegie has promised \$20,000 each to Rockland and Waterville. Maine, for library buildings, on the usual conditions.

South Hadley, Mass., has received a gift of \$25,000 for a library building from William Gaylord, an old resident of the place.

Mrs Belle Johnson has resigned as librarian of the Field memorial at Conway, Mass., to take up the work for the Connecticut Library commission.

Yale university library has recently received a bequest of \$200,000, to be added to its endowment fund. With this gift the fund will exceed \$500,000.

The new John Brown Memorial library building for Brown university will be erected on the site of St Stephen's rectory on the college campus in Providence.

Mrs Clara M. Hurd, who has been librarian of Shedd library at Washingchosen to succeed her.

The annual report of the city library of Springfield, Mass., shows a marked advance in the work of the library. The circulation from the main library reached 203,845v., an increase of 12 per cent; through schools and volunteer branches, 43,368v, an increase of 10,500v.; through all branches and main per cent. Books loaned to children constituted one-third of all books loaned. The fiction drawn was 66 per cent for adults and 53 per cent for children.

The general assembly of Rhode Island has passed a bill instructing the state librarian to effect an exchange with such nations, states, municipalities, institutions, and persons as will confer a corresponding benefit on the State library of Rhode Island. The first report of this library shows marked progress. F. G. Bates was appointed librarian last May and has organized the library on the Decimal classification.

#### Central Atlantic

Albany, N. Y., aldermen have voted not to accept the Carnegie gift of \$150,-000 for a public library, owing to the opposition of the labor element.

It is understood that the gift of the new library to Vassar college, which was announced on Founders' day, was made by John D. Rockefeller, and that the building will cost \$30,000.

A new library building for Vassar college has been promised by an unknown doner. No limit was set to the sum given, but a promise is made to have the building meet the future needs of the college.

The New York university has purchased the entire library of the late Prof. Huebner of the University of Ber-The library contains about 7000v., and is strong in archeology, Latin inscriptions, and classical philology.

ton, N. H., for the past 20 years, has resigned. Albert T. Wright has been years been librarian of the Y. M. C. A. at Albany, N. Y., has been engaged from June 1 to take charge of the Twenty-third street department of the New York City Y. M. C. A. library.

Cyrus E. Adler, for some time custodian of the Smithsonian institute deposits in the Library of congress, has severed his connection with the library on account of the extension of relations library, 257,938v.; a total increase of 20 in other lines. Paul Brockett is his suc-

#### Central

Sarah F. Copeland has been appointed parture. to a position in the Ohio State library.

Katherine W. Ensign has been appointed children's librarian of the Duluth (Minn.) Public library.

Madison (Wis.) public library has adopted the plan of renting extra copies of works of fiction at 5 cents a the year was 57. week.

The Methodist Sunday-school of Steubenville, Ohio, has presented its library to the new public library lately built by Mr Carnegie's generosity.

The Ladies' library association of Attica, Ind., has given to that city its property, consisting of a beautiful little library building and books to the value of \$3000.

H. F. Woods, for some time librarian of East St Louis, Ill., has resigned his \*position. J. E. Miller, a teacher in the public schools, has been chosen to succeed him.

The Illinois Library association has been incorporated under the laws of that state. A. H. Hopkins, Katharine L. Sharp, and Anna E. Felt are the incorporators.

Bessie S. Smith, graduate of the New York State library school, class of '97, has been appointed librarian of the Carnegie-Stout Free public library at Dubuque, Iowa.

Marion E. Twiss, for the past five years assistant in Ohio State library, has been appointed librarian of the State university of North Dakota, her duties to begin July 15.

Joliet, Ill., library board has perfected an arrangement with the city council, by means of which they will receive \$110,000 for a new library building separate and apart from the city hall.

Murilla W. Freeman has resigned her position as librarian at Michigan City, Ind., to begin work in Davenport, Iowa, September 1. Much regret is ex- ranged its affairs so that hereafter it will

pressed at Michigan City over her de-

The Springfield (Ill.) Public library reports a home circulation of 103,423v. and a reference use of 99,375v. brarian speaks of the fact that three persons do all the work of the library. and at an expenditure for salaries of \$1730.63. The per cent of fiction for

The site of the St Louis exposition was bought last month by a number of citizens of St Louis, and presented to the library board for a site for the Central library building to be built by Mr Carnegie.

The Stewart Free library, the gift of Joel Stewart to Grinnell, Iowa, was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies May o. Addresses were made by Gov. Cummings, Miss Tyler, E. M. Vittum, and others.

Mary E. Downey, assistant librarian at the Field Columbian museum, Chicago, has been appointed librarian of the Ottumwa (Iowa) Public library. Dorothy Schmidt succeeds Miss Downey at the Museum library.

On Tuesday, May 6, the general assembly of Ohio passed a bill authorizing the trustees of the public library of Cincinnati to issue \$180,000 in bonds to provide funds for the purchase of sites for the six Carnegie branch libraries, and for the equipment of the branches.

The public library of Chicago has dismissed 70 of its employes on account of lack of funds. For several years the library has anticipated its appropriation, and this year the comptroller of the city has refused to allow such action, and the library is obliged to get along on what is left from last year's use of the appropriation.

The Scoville institute library of Oak Park, Ill., after a varied financial career, caused by the unwillingness of the general public to assist an institution intended as a memorial to a bygone citizen, has, by aid of the legislature, arreceive a tax, and hence a sure income. By the terms of the bequest, and under the law, the library will have two sets of trustees.

#### South

The Carnegie library building at Tuskegee institute in Alabama was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies May 1.

Andrew Carnegie has given \$15,000 to Kirkville, Mo., for a public library on the usual conditions. Carthage, Mo. is to have \$25,000. Carnegie.

Leopold de Lisle, curator of the National library of France in Paris, celebrated his fiftieth year's connection

A call for a meeting at Austin, June 9, to organize a state library association for Texas, has been sent out by a number of librarians of that state.

#### Pacific Coast

The library of the University of California has received in gifts from various friends nearly \$20,000 during the past year.

The report of the Los Angeles Public library shows a decrease in the use of fiction from 55 to 45 per cent. The number of books added during the year was 10,549, making the number in library 67,354. Total registration for the year was 22,015. Special attention is called to the need of a new building.

The Goodman public library of Napa, Cal., has been completed and opened to the public. The lower floor is occupied by a writing room supplied with material; a parlor where country people may be received; a lunch room where one's own lunch may be eaten, or a lunch bought; a spacious billiard room free to all, and rooms for the caretakers. A beautiful stairway leads to the second floor, where the library and reading room present a beautiful and inviting aspect. Pictures adorn the walls, the furniture and fittings are of the best, and a well-selected and classified collection of books are free to all. The building is of white sandstone, two stories high, well lighted from large plate glass windows and by electricity at night. It is the gift of G. E. Goodman, sr., and is a model of its kind.

#### Foreign

Stratford, England, is to have a Carnegie library.

Montreal, Canada, accepts the Carnegie gift of \$150,000 for a library building.

Brantford, Canada, is to have a \$30,000 library building, a gift from Mr Carnegie.

Leopold de Lisle, curator of the National library of France in Paris, celebrated his fiftieth year's connection with that institution in May. Many valuable souvenirs were presented to him by eminent people.

An interesting notice of a new branch library to be opened in South Wellington, New Zealand, giving details of the plans for making it a helpful center of education and cheer, particularly to the young people, shows that even in the islands of the sea the spirit and progress of the library goes on.

The report of the public library at Kimberly, South Africa, B. L. Dyer, librarian, for the year 1901, shows that while the issue of fiction has remained stationary, there has been a large falling-off in the demand for historical works and for German books. But there has been a large increase in the reading of works on political economy and jurisprudence, in works written in French, in books relative to South Africa, and in books dealing with sport. The committee are pleased to be able to record this year the largest issue of scientific books since the library opened, and an examination of the increase in the issue of reference books under special permit, shows yet more how large a use has been made of the valuable collection of scientific books, and of technological works relating to the mining industry, which the committee has been careful to acquire. The number of books in the library is 248,584, the circulation was 32,688v. for IQOI.

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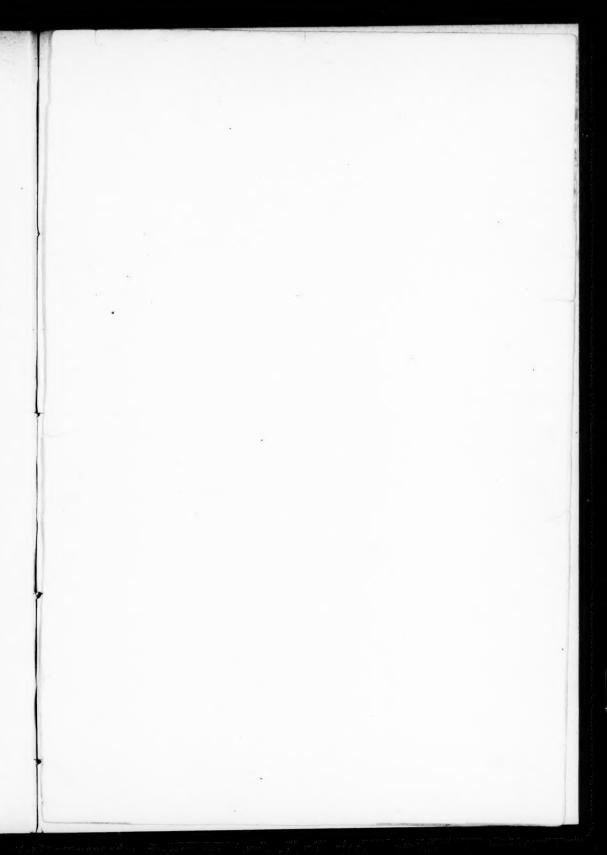
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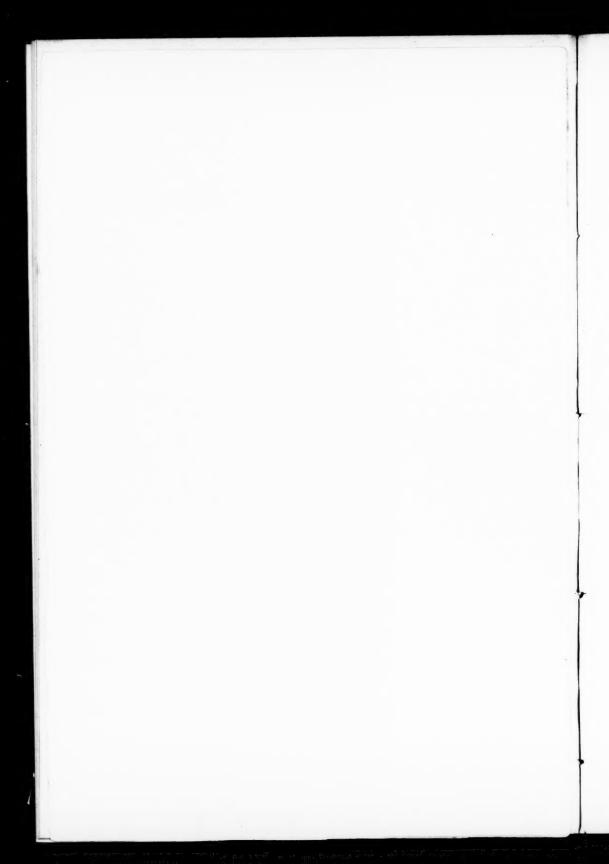
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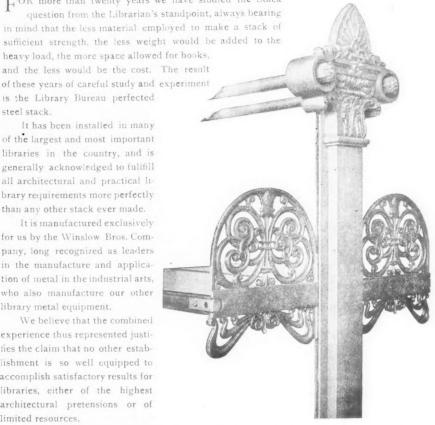
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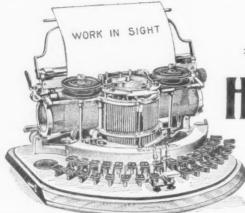
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